The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, New York, Rome, Tokyo, Frankfurt.

International Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Algeria 6.00 Din. Israel NIS. 3.50 Oman 1.000 Rials
Austria 23 S. Italy 2,200 Lire Portugal 170 Esc.
Bahrain 0.800 Din Jordan 1 JD Qatar 8.00 Riels
Belgium 50 B.Fr. Kenya Shs. 45 Rep. of Ireland 80 P.
Cyprus C.£ 1.00 Kuwait 500 Fils Saudi Arabia 7.00 R.
Denmark 12.00 D.Kr. Lebanon U.S.$1.10 Spain 165 Ptas.
Egypt E.P 3.250 Libya L.Din. 0.60 Sweden 10.00 S.Kr.
Finland 9.00 F.M. Luxembourg 50 L.Fr. Switzerland 2.00 S.Fr.
France 8.00 F. Madeira 175 Esc. Tunisia 1.000 Din
Germany 2.00 D.M. Morocco 11.00 Dh. Turkey T.L. 3,200.00
Great Britain £0.70 Netherlands 3.00 Fl. U.A.E. 8.00 Dirh
Greece 200 Dr. Norway 10.00 N.Kr. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.85
Iran 115 Riels Nigeria 10,00 Naira Yugoslavia 20 ND.

No. 33,397 28/90 ** PARIS, THURSDAY JULY 12, 1990 ESTABLISHED 1887

G-7 Leaders Leave Loose Ends On World Trade and Soviet Aid

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

HOUSTON — The leaders of the seven leading industrial democracies concluded their annual summit meeting Wednesday with virtually no new coordination of policies on world trade and Soviet aid, except that they agreed on further negotiation and study.

In this first post-Cold War summit meeting, President George Bush as host was unable to persuade his allies, especially Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, to adopt American skepticism toward financial aid to the Soviet Union. Nor could he induce his colleagues to agree to dismantle agricultural subsidies.

President Bush said the summit participants had successfully addressed themselves "to a rapidly changing world," adding, "It doesn't work that you have to march in lockstep in all these questions." He said relations between countries had histories that necessitated individual policies; but on alliance matters such as arms control, he asserted, he would seek unity more energetically.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain also called the meeting a success. In a discussion of agriculture, she remarked on the emergence of a tripolar world, saying there were "three groups at this summit based on the dollar, the yen, and the Deutsche mark."

On the environment, the seven pushed harder on the issue of global warming than the Bush administration had wanted, committing themselves in principle to limit emissions of certain gases, notably carbon dioxide. They also warned in the communiqué against using "lack of full scientific certainty" on environmental dangers as an excuse to postpone action.

But the environmental declaration contained mostly general language on global warming and called for an international convention on the subject to be completed by 1992. The United Nations is already working on the issue.

In the crucial passage of the communiqué, on Soviet aid, the seven declared that President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's *perestroika* plans "deserve our support." They asserted that they had started to help the Soviet Union "individually and collectively," and cited their different methods.

Prime Minister Kaifu's achievements at the summit meeting have exceeded Tokyo's expectations. Page 4.

All believed that technical assistance was needed, as the United States contends. But in the communiqué, they stated without elaboration that "some countries are already in a position to extend large-scale credits."

Mr. Kohl had come to Houston seeking legitimacy from his allies for a German credit of $3 billion for the Soviet Union and, if possible, $15 billion from all of them. Instead, the United States insisted that major multilateral organizations study the Soviet Union's needs.

The seven said the study of the Soviet economy ought to "make recommendations for its reform and to establish the criteria under which Western economic assistance could effectively support these reforms." The study will be run by the International Monetary Fund and is to be completed by the end of the year. But nowhere in the communiqué do the summit leaders commit themselves to awaiting or abiding by its results.

Mr. Kohl said that during his visit to Moscow next week he would not discuss specific aid projects with President Gorbachev. But he said political talks could lead to discussion of those projects — although he said later that he was not "Father Christmas." He asserted that if Soviet liberalization continued, more Western aid would be forthcoming through joint programs by the end of this year.

The most contentious issue was Mr. Bush's insistence on firm instructions from the seven to jumpstart the stalled Uruguay Round trade talks by breaking a deadlock on agriculture. Officials worked until 4 A.M. Wednesday drafting a passage.

The United States had sought a five-year deadline in spotlighting and limiting the export subsidies that are at the heart of the European Community's agricultural policies.

Instead, the instructions in the communiqué tell the officials who meet in Geneva later this month

See SUMMIT, Page 4

What the Seven Said

Highlights of the final communiqué of the economic summit meeting in Houston by the seven largest industrial democracies:

AID TO THE SOVIET UNION

- Pledged to support Mikhail S. Gorbachev's efforts to move his country toward a market economy and to provide immediate technical assistance.
- Offered "meaningful and sustained" aid if Moscow reduces military spending and eliminates subsidies to Communist allies like Cuba.
- Shelved proposals from West Germany and France for a coordinated $15 billion aid package for the Soviets but urged that technical assistance, such as transportation and banking experts, be dispatched.

THE ENVIRONMENT

- Agreed to negotiate by 1992 an international convention, under United Nations auspices, to save the world's forests, in particular the Amazon rain forest.
- Instructed the World Bank and European Community to cooperate with Brazil in preparing a pilot plan to halt the wholesale clearance of the Amazon forests by next year.
- Did not set firm reduction targets for gas pollutants such as chlorofluorocarbons and carbon dioxide suspected of causing a global warming of the environment but instead voiced general support for efforts to phase out by the year 2000 the use of environmentally damaging chemicals that erode the earth's protective ozone layer.

TRADE & FARM SUBSIDIES

- Pledged "substantial results in all areas" in the Uruguay Round of international trade talks to liberalize trade in agriculture and services but did not lay out a schedule for the cuts.
- Agreed on a compromise in a dispute between the United States and Europe over farm subsidies, calling for across-the-board cuts in all categories of farm subsidies but not outright elimination as demanded by the United States. It also contained less specific language that was more acceptable to the Europeans.

EASTERN EUROPE

- Praised steps that several countries in Eastern and Central Europe have taken to transform their economies, saying these nations need help in the form of foreign private investment and improved markets for exports, and endorsed liberalized export controls so the countries can purchase items such as computers.

Lin Heung Shing/The Associated Press

A female Soviet miner angrily denouncing the Communist Party on Wednesday during a strike rally at Donetsk.

From Miners, a Warning for Kremlin

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

KEMEROVO, U.S.S.R. — Soviet coal miners held a daylong protest strike Wednesday to demand the resignation of the Soviet government and greater local powers for industry and labor.

Hundreds of thousands of miners displayed their most confrontational posture yet toward the troubled restructuring program of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, saying a full-scale walkout would follow if their lives did not improve.

The threat was a reminder of the three-week strike that shut down the mines a year ago to protest living and working conditions. The walkout was costly to the economy and to the Gorbachev government's prestige.

Even before the protest walkout, Mr. Gorbachev had charged that it was instigated for political reasons, and was not truly the miners' idea.

Miners rallying in the hot sun of the city square here, while frequently praising Boris N. Yeltsin, the president of the Russian Republic and the chief populist rival to Mr. Gorbachev, denied they were instigated by anything but hard times and the need to prod the government.

The one-day protest strike covered the main coal areas of the nation, including the Kuzbass field here in Siberia, where verdant summer only partly masks great expanses of mine-gashed land and belching factory smokestacks.

Other mines were idled in the Vorkuta fields in the Arctic Circle, the Donbass fields of the Ukraine and even a few mines on Sakhalin island in the Far East, according to organizers from the Confederation of Labor, a new nationwide workers' movement.

The scene here, where last summer's strike erupted, was notable for the stronger emphasis on politics and not just economic need, and for the bold new spirit in which workers have begun ordering Communist Party officials to clear out of the mines.

Miners weary of the party's rambling, inconclusive congress that continued Wednesday in Moscow denounced the Communists at scores of rallies across the country. Dozens of factories also staged sympathy strikes and rallies, organizers said.

Rally participants mocked the party as a "mere entertainment." They smiled at signs that proclaimed: "No to the diktat of party, yes to the diktat of conscience!"

But there was no immediate mood to extend the strike, which was estimated to have involved more than 400,000 workers at more than 250 mines in 24-hour shutdowns or part-time sympathy strikes.

Mr. Gorbachev, however, in some heated remarks at the 28th Communist Party Congress in Moscow, contended that the miners had "not achieved their goal." He insisted the "hotheads" in the Kuzbass fields had failed. The miners here in the fields contradicted him, saying most mines were participating.

"In the last year things have gotten worse," said Vasili Grinyov, a miner for most of the past three decades. "The food stores are mostly empty again. The politicization of the

See STRIKE, Page 4

Party Denies Ligachev No. 2 Job

A Bold Bid Fails As Congress Picks Gorbachev's Man

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A bold challenge to the authority of President Mikhail S. Gorbachev was defeated on Wednesday as Soviet Communists elected his nominee, the Ukrainian president Vladimir A. Ivashko, to the newly created post of deputy party leader.

The Tass press agency reported that Mr. Ivashko, 58, had defeated a Politburo hard-liner, Yegor K. Ligachev, in the election for deputy general secretary of the party.

The deputy general secretary will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the 19-million-strong party, allowing Mr. Gorbachev to concentrate on affairs of state. Detailed results will be made public Thursday.

Mr. Ivashko's election came at the end of a day of high political drama at the party congress and sharp polemics between moderates and conservatives. It suggests that Mr. Gorbachev, who was confirmed Tuesday as party leader, is succeeding in imposing his will on the congress despite sharp criticism of his foreign and domestic policies.

The decision by Mr. Ligachev to run against Mr. Gorbachev's candidate for a high party post was without precedent in modern Soviet political history. Senior party leaders have traditionally been expected to support the decisions of the general secretary publicly, particularly over sensitive personnel matters, whatever their personal views.

In nominating Mr. Ivashko, Mr. Gorbachev suggested the deputy party post be occupied by a non-Russian to reflect the transformation of the Soviet Union into a confederation of sovereign republics. He used a similar argument earlier this week to justify the expansion of the ruling Politburo to include Communist Party leaders from each of the Soviet Union's 15 republics.

"It is important that these two people be close," said Mr. Gorbachev, indicating that he would find it very difficult to work with Mr. Ligachev, who held the unofficial No. 2 slot in the party before being demoted in September 1988.

In his address to the congress, Mr. Ivashko depicted himself as a firm supporter of *perestroika*, saying that it should have been launched 20 years earlier. But he also insisted that the Communist Party was the only political force capable of modernizing the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ivashko, who has the reputation of being a moderate conservative, succeeded a hard-liner, Vladimir V. Shcherbitsky, as leader of the Ukrainian Communist Party last year. Last month, Mr. Ivashko moved over to become Ukrainian president. He resigned from that post Wednesday, ostensibly because he had lost the confidence of the Ukrainian legislature.

Under the influence of the large and increasingly influential nationalist opposition, the Ukrainian parliament voted last week to recall 63 Ukrainian delegates, including Mr. Ivashko, from the Communist Party congress, saying their presence was needed in Kiev. Mr. Ivashko refused the summons to return which was supported by both Communist and non-Communist deputies.

Despite his defeat, Mr. Ligachev has succeeded in demonstrating that he has significant support in the party, particularly among party

See PARTY, Page 4

Kiosk

N.Y. Stocks Near a Peak

NEW YORK (UPI) — Prices were sharply higher Wednesday at the close on the New York Stock Exchange after a late bout of program buying sent the Dow industrials index surging to within a few points of its record high.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 23.27 points on Tuesday, jumped 41.83 on Wednesday, to 2,932.67, according to an unofficial tally. The record high was set June 15 at 2,935.89.

Dow Close	The Dollar In New York	
Up 41.83 2,932.67	DM	1.6555
	Pound	1.7995
	Yen	148.475
	FF	5.655

AP

Nelson Mandela arriving Wednesday in Kenya. He was taken to a hospital for treatment of pneumonia.

General News

Casualties rose in Managua's factional fighting. Page 3.

Italy and France said they will send ships to Albania to ferry out 3,500 refugees. Page 5.

Business/Finance

Five OPEC members pledged production restraint. Page 11.

Crossword Page 9.
Weather Page 2.

President's Son Facing $200 Million Lawsuit

By Nathaniel C. Nash
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Federal regulators are considering filing a $200 million lawsuit against Neil Bush, the president's son, and other directors and officers of the defunct Silverado Banking, Savings & Loan Association in Denver.

They are seeking to recover some of the $1 billion in losses from speculative lending and insider transactions, officials said.

The suit would be one of the largest civil claims filed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. and would be one of dozens against former officers and board members of failed savings institutions.

It would charge negligence, not fraud, but would accuse the officers of Silverado of engaging in and advocating unsafe and unsound practices.

Government officials said a final decision on whether to file the suit would be made by the chairman of the federal body, L. William Seidman.

His differences with the Bush administration led to unusual efforts by the White House to get him to leave his post early.

Mr. Seidman has said he will step down some time this year. His term expires in October, and President George Bush has no direct power to remove him or to stop the suit against his son, should the proceeding go forward.

[President Bush defended his son's honesty but said Wednesday that he would not intervene in the regulators' work, Reuters reported from Houston.

["I will not intervene. I have not discussed this with any officials, or suggested any outcome," Mr. Bush said in response to questions after the Group of Seven summit meeting.]

For weeks, industry experts and regulators have been quietly saying that they have expected a suit to be brought and that it was being prepared. The disclosure Tuesday, which was reported by ABC News, that such a charge is about to be brought will make it very difficult for the regulators to back down from going ahead with it.

The suit would be separate from an administrative complaint filed against Neil Bush earlier this year by the Office of Thrift Supervision. That complaint contends that Neil Bush failed adequately to disclose his business relationship with two major borrowers from Silverado while he was a Silverado director.

Regulators said the lawsuit was likely to name all nine members of Silverado's board, as well as several lawyers and other officials.

The conflict of interest charges by the thrift office against Neil Bush received widespread attention. The House Banking Committee held four days of hearings on the Silverado collapse, focusing on Mr. Bush's relationship with substantial borrowers.

But regulators have said for weeks that charges stemming from the action by the thrift office would amount to only a slap on the wrist, compared with a potential negligence suit filed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

That suit, which is being prepared, essentially contends that as a director, Neil Bush and others failed to exercise their fiduciary duty to prevent the abusive lending

See LOSSES, Page 12

A New Germany With Same Old Bosses

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

BERLIN — With privatization in full swing in East Germany, thousands of workers and employees are discovering that sometimes their new capitalist boss and their old Communist boss are the same person.

Thousands of enterprises run under state ownership during 40 years of communism are being put into private hands all over Eastern Europe, and everywhere, the Communists who used to run them seem to find the complex procedures easier to understand, and take advantage of, than most of the people to whom they used to give orders.

Here the process bears some resemblance to a bankruptcy liquidation proceeding. In the less than incorruptible branch of East German socialist industry that used to be labeled the "restaurant mafia," resentment of the bosses has even provoked a strike, with pickets and placards in the Platz der Akademie, a restored baroque square off Unter den Linden.

Incensed employees say that the restaurants, cafes, and cafeterias in the center of East Berlin that used to be run by a state trading organization headed by a Communist functionary named Erich Weber are now being leased or sold by the new privatization trustee, a former Communist named — Erich Weber.

"We say it's a clique, and we say they can't be allowed to get away with it without our consent," said Holger Brandt, a 25-year-old restaurant manager who is a former Communist himself.

"We can't get rid of them all — half the people who ran this country and everything in it until last November were Communists," he conceded, in his best restaurant manager's black tie outfit, on the sidewalk outside the Französicher Hof, one of East Berlin's premier watering holes.

What he and the other picketers, about three dozen of them Wednesday, were protesting was that Mr. Weber had awarded the franchise to run that and six other prestige cafes and restaurants in the vicinity of the square to Lothar Abraham, the Communist

See BERLIN, Page 4

The Quedlinburg Treasure: It Took a Mystery Man to Find It

By Jo Ann Lewis
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In May, Willi Korte, 36, a West German researcher and expert in stolen art, left his apartment in Silver Spring, Maryland, flew to Dallas, rented a car and drove to a small rural town in northeast Texas, where he spent the afternoon in the public library checking out old phone books.

Two days later, he appeared unannounced at the First National Bank in Whitewright, Texas, breaking open a long-held secret in this town, population 1,760, and splattering its name in newspapers around the world.

"On May 7th, I stepped into the office of the president of the First National Bank, introduced myself and said, 'I'm here because of the Quedlinburg treasures,'" recalled Mr. Korte, an intense, curly-haired man with a short beard. "I think he was quite surprised about my visit."

"I thought it was a practical joke," said the bank's president, John R. Farley, "until I turned around and saw my colleague's jaw drop."

Mr. Korte said, "It was obvious that there was something to discuss."

The following day, Mr. Farley called to say the bank had engaged counsel and that, due to bank secrecy, Mr. Korte would have to talk with them.

Four Texas law firms have been talking ever since.

Mr. Korte is an entrepreneurial historian and researcher who, for the past several years, has pored over U.S. Army records at the National Archives in Washington. His family has remained in Munich. Such facts as where he lives and how many children he has remain a mystery even after hours of conversation.

"He's a free-lance historian, and tries to open new projects to subsidize his living," said Klaus C. Maurice, who heads the private West German Cultural Foundation of the States, which is coordinating the Quedlinburg case.

"He's a gambler," added Mr. Maurice, "but he's on a winning streak."

It was Mr. Korte's determination that cracked one of the most important art thefts since World War II: the lost Quedlinburg treasures, a small but priceless collection that includes two rare medieval manuscripts, a jeweled reliquary with ivory carvings, and several rock-crystal and ivory objects.

They apparently were taken from a mine shaft in which they had been hidden by the Lutheran church of Quedlinburg during the final days of the war. A few days after U.S. troops occupied the area in 1945, the treasures disappeared.

Days after Mr. Korte's arrival in Whitewright, it was disclosed that for 35 years the objects had been in the possession of Joe T. Meador, an art-loving army first lieutenant stationed with the 87th Armored Field Artillery, which had occupied Quedlinburg in 1945 and had been assigned, briefly, to guard the treasures of the local church.

Mr. Meador, who apparently simply mailed the items home and often showed them to visitors, died in 1980 at 64, leaving the thorny problem of ownership to his heirs: a brother, Jack, who ran the family hardware store, and a sister, Jane Meador Cook, who is married to a dentist in Mesquite, Texas.

They placed the objects in safe-deposit boxes in Whitewright and Dallas after Mr. Meador's death, according to the family's attorneys. Prior to that, they were kept in the house that Mr. Meador shared with his mother or in the hardware store's safe.

The treasure was in the bank vaults when Mr. Korte arrived, and he got to see and photograph the objects soon after hiring the Washington-Dallas law firm of Andrews & Kurth on behalf of the 450-member Quedlinburg church. They filed a lawsuit against Mr. Meador, Mrs. Cook and the Whitewright bank for return of the works and obtained a restraining order to prevent the objects from being moved or sold until the matter was settled.

Meanwhile, Mr. Korte has been spending most of his time in Dallas, working with lawyers to make decisions on behalf of the church and, as he puts it, "trying not to screw up."

During a lull in the proceedings, Mr. Korte reflected on his mission.

"I have to sit there with the lawyers and make certain decisions on behalf of the church because I'm the only official representative of the church, which is way off and doesn't have the foggiest idea about a civil case in a federal court in Texas," explained Mr. Korte, who said he had a law degree as well as a Ph.D. in history. "There's a minister there, but he has other things to do. He just hopes and trusts me with the mission."

Before the opening of the German borders, Mr. Korte said, the pursuit of the Quedlinburg treasure

See CACHE, Page 4

Shipyard Scolding by Walesa: Some See a Tactical Blunder

By Blaine Harden
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — It was an invitation hard to refuse.

Lech Walesa, a Nobel Peace Prize winner and a leader of anti-communist change in Eastern Europe, summoned Solidarity members of parliament to "return to their origins."

He called them to a meeting with workers at the Gdansk shipyard that in 1980 was the birthplace of Solidarity union movement. On Sunday, 160 legislators — 60 percent of parliament's governing Solidarity caucus — heeded the call.

"The question is whether you are going to be above us," Mr. Walesa thundered, "or should you first come back and ask what's most important — not in your opinion, but in the opinion of those who elected you. One blow from the farmers or the miners will put all your laws into the wastebasket."

Since the six-hour dressing-down, there has been an angry reaction among Warsaw professionals who think that Mr. Walesa and those he leads have fallen back on a communist tenet — workers have "an unfailing class instinct" — to usurp the authority of an elected government.

Andrzej Szczypiorski, a member of the Senate and a longtime Solidarity activist who refused to attend what he called Sunday's 'Bolshevik show' said: "Walesa and the workers say with pride, 'We are simple people.' I say it is high time to get a little more complicated."

"They do not realize that in contemporary Western life real power is held by managers and by professionals," he said.

Complaints in the aftermath of the shipyard scolding emphasize a split that has pulled the Solidarity movement apart in the last three months.

The division has all but destroyed the alliance between professional and working classes that was a key strength of the Solidarity movement in its decadelong fight against communist rule.

Mr. Walesa's chief advisers complain that control of the government has been stolen by an intellectual elite that cozies up to former communists while demanding that workers suffer unbearable economic hardship.

In the government, there is grumbling that Mr. Walesa is acting like a demagogue and exciting ugly nationalist and anti-Semitic sentiments among a citizenry hard-pressed by the attempt at rapid transition to a market economy.

A power struggle has arisen between Mr. Walesa, who has begun a campaign for the presidency, and Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki over the pace and style of change.

Mr. Walesa demands improved terms for workers while Mr. Mazowiecki says that there are no painless cures for decades of mismanagement.

A government poll indicates a distinct class and income split between the two leaders' supporters. Mr. Walesa's political strength is among less-educated farmers and workers living in small towns, the poll showed, while Mr. Mazowiecki's support is strongest among the better-educated people of larger towns.

According to the poll, Mr. Mazowiecki is by far Poland's most popular politician, with 61 percent supporting him as a possible presidential candidate and 31 percent expressing disapproval. Mr. Walesa won support from only 32 percent, while 61 percent said they did not want him as president.

Although Mr. Walesa does poorly in opinion surveys, he has demonstrated this year that he has more power than government leaders over striking workers —he single-handedly headed off a nationwide railroad strike in May. Government leaders acknowledge that widespread strikes would scuttle economic change and probably force Mr. Mazowiecki to resign.

In a concession to Mr. Walesa's populist power, Mr. Mazowiecki removed three former communists from his cabinet last week and lifted a cap on wage increases.

Mr. Walesa's control over strikers is one reason that many Solidarity legislators felt obliged to travel north last weekend to the former shipyard electrician's hometown.

But the threatening language that Mr. Walesa used at the Gdansk union hall on Sunday appears to have backfired — at least among several influential writers, lawmakers and journalists.

"The legendary strikes in the hall of the Gdansk shipyard were called precisely to make a return to this hall unnecessary," Thomasz Wolek said in a widely quoted commentary in the daily Zycie Warszawy. "They were called to start a democratic mechanism in a free country, to make the government and parliament rule the country and to make the courts independent.

"Summoning legally elected legislators to shipyard workers — even if these are the most prominent ones — violates the very essence of democracy," Mr. Wolek wrote.

Mr. Szczypiorski, a noted writer who has been an outspoken Walesa critic in the Senate, said many working people remained captives to narrow communist education.

"The workers are still keeping *with this old communist* base that the working class is the power in the society," Mr. Szczypiorski said. "But there is no more demoralized group than the working class. They have low morale, low achievement and weak characters."

Leszek Wdowiński/Reuters

Polish farmers blocking roads Wednesday in Warsaw during a nationwide protest to seek reinstatement of government subsidies.

Polish Farmers Clog Roads in Protest

Reuters

WARSAW — Farmers blocked hundreds of roads across Poland on Wednesday in a protest against government economic policies.

The police said farmers with tractors, harvesters and trucks blocked all major highways and many smaller roads in a two-hour action by the Rural Solidarity union, at odds with the Solidarity-led government it helped create. An official at Rural Solidarity's headquarters in Warsaw said it had authorized up to 500 roadblocks in the 49 provinces.

Farmers complain that government policies threaten them with bankruptcy because of the removal of subsidies maintained by the former Communist regime. They say they are also hurt by falling demand caused by anti-inflation measures.

The farmers staged the protest after the government refused guaranteed minimum prices for produce. Government estimates put the cost of guaranteed minimums at the equivalent of $550 million and said that would destroy its economic program.

"The protest exceeded all expectations," said Tadeusz Szymanczak, a union leader. "It was a truly massive action."

The police made no effort to clear roads despite a warning by Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowięcki last week that roadblocks were illegal and the state could not stand idly by.

"I don't care if this is legal or illegal," said Andrzej Luszczewski, a member of Rural Solidarity's national board manning the Zakroczyn roadblock. "The point is that our union has tried everything else without success."

Some stalled motorists expressed annoyance but there were no reports of incidents.

"We live in the same country, and we shouldn't split up into rival groups," said Andrzej Lenski, 37, a Warsaw goldsmith caught in a jam on his way to his summer vacation. "There are so many protests now. It's hard for everybody."

Poles Press Allies Anew On German Frontiers

Reuters

WARSAW — Poland said Wednesday that West Germany was refusing to discuss a proposed border treaty before unification with East Germany and asked the four Allied powers not to give up responsibility for Germany until it was in force.

"Poland fears that the question of the border treaty will not be finally settled before the unification," a Foreign Ministry statement said, referring to the expected unification of the two Germanys in December.

"We propose to establish a time connection that the Polish-German treaty should enter into force *before the expiration of the rights* and responsibility of the four powers for Germany," it said.

In Bonn, a Western diplomat said Warsaw's request was understandable but had little chance of success.

Officials in Paris said the French government shared Poland's concern that the treaty issue be resolved before unification.

Poland wants a treaty to safeguard its postwar frontiers, which include large western territories previously *belonging to Germany*.

The territories were awarded to Poland after the war by the victorious Allies to compensate for even larger Polish lands seized by the Soviet Union in the east.

The border question became a major issue between Poland and the two Germanys earlier this year as German unity moves gathered momentum.

The Foreign Ministry statement said Poland was taking its present stand because of Bonn's insistence that negotiations on a border treaty could be undertaken only after German unification.

It said the treaty problem should be resolved by the Two-plus-Four conference of the two Germanys and the four wartime Allies — the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Britain.

"You can see why the Poles are nervous," the Western diplomat said in Bonn.

"Once Germany reunites, it will be a whole new ball-game in Europe. The Germans could put this border issue to one side, and there would be little the Poles could do to bring it back to center stage."

"It is hard to see how the Western countries in the Two-plus-Four talks would agree to delay the granting of sovereignty to Germany," the diplomat said.

"This is what the Russians have suggested and they've been told 'No.'"

The Two-plus-Four talks are due to resume Tuesday in Paris. Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski of Poland has been invited to attend.

The border problem seemed settled last month when both German parliaments issued declarations recognizing the frontier along the Oder and Neisse rivers.

Warsaw said it would no longer press the two states to initial a treaty before they unified as long as it was ready for signing afterwards by the new united Germany.

But Polish government sources said the position had changed after Bonn refused to discuss details of the planned treaty before unification took place.

France is likely to side with Poland at the talks in Paris, officials said. They said Paris shared Warsaw's concern that the border treaty should be sealed before unification.

"It is a deeply felt question of trust," one official said.

Fear of Layoffs Spurs Berlin Sit-In

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — Foreign-trade employees occupied the East German Economics Ministry for several hours Wednesday, leaving after they won assurances against indiscriminate layoffs in the East German transition to a market economy.

The occupation, involving about 300 employees, added a new twist to labor unrest that has spread as joblessness and prices have soared.

The employees flooded into the ministry to protest what they called a wave of summary dismissals at foreign-trade enterprises now being privatized as East Germany sheds Communist-era bureaucracy.

The ministry state secretary, Dieter Prietzel, said trade companies had been ordered to rescind "illegal layoffs" and to dismiss no one without checking labor protection laws enacted as part of the July 1 merger of the East and West German economies.

Armed with that pledge, demonstrators left the building and gathered outside to await the end of talks between union and management, a ministry spokesman said.

Union officials earlier could not say how many workers had already been dismissed or faced the possibility of layoffs.

Tens of thousands of industrial and transport workers have staged strikes in the last week to press demands for job security, big pay increases and management rights.

In the southwest on Wednesday, brewery workers blockaded two road crossings to West Germany to protest plummeting sales since the German economic fusion.

To discuss the progress of that integration, officials of the central West German bank, the Bundesbank, are to meet East and West German officials Thursday in the Reichsbank building, a Berlin landmark that recently housed the East German Communist Party headquarters and was once home to Hitler's central bank.

The meeting will be the Bundesbank's first outside West Germany.

"The meeting is symbolic more *than anything else*," a banker said. "It shows the Bundesbank is not just a Frankfurt-based institution which does not care about the rest of Germany."

The Bundesbank took over responsibility for monetary policy in East Germany on July 1 when the West German Deutsche mark became legal tender in the East.

Also Wednesday, a former member of the Red Army Faction terrorist group has said he is willing to surrender to West German authorities and become a witness for the prosecution, his attorney said.

Werner Lotze is one of eight alleged members of the West German terrorist organization who were recently arrested in East Germany. They had been living there under the protection of the now-disbanded secret police force, known as the Stasi.

(Reuters,AP)

China and Saudis Near Formal Diplomatic Ties

Reuters

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng met with a special envoy from Saudi Arabia on Wednesday for talks that diplomats here said could soon lead to an announcement on *establishing diplomatic* ties.

Mr. Li and the Saudi envoy, Prince Bandar bin Sultan, Riyadh's ambassador to Washington, "had a friendly conversation on international issues of common concern," the official Xinhua press agency said.

One diplomat said that China and Saudi Arabia might establish relations as early as September and that a timetable would be announced at the end of the prince's visit. But another envoy quoted Chinese officials as having said the process could take up to two years.

Saudi Arabia is the last Arab state to have full diplomatic relations with Taiwan. Diplomats said it would have to break with Taipei to forge ties with Beijing. This would be regarded as a serious but long-expected blow to Taiwan and a diplomatic coup for China, Western analysts said.

Saudi Arabia's trade with Taiwan far exceeds its commerce with China, but diplomats said Riyadh was motivated by Islamic concerns to switch formal recognition to China, where more than 35 million people are of the Muslim faith.

Shunned by the West since its violent crackdown on the pro-democracy movement in June last year, China has actively pursued its diplomacy elsewhere.

Prince Bandar's visit follows that of Foreign Minister Ali Alatas of Indonesia, who last week completed negotiations on restoring official ties between Jakarta and Beijing.

Singapore is expected to establish relations with China by the end of the year. Brunei may follow.

China and Saudi Arabia already have close commercial relations. Prince Bandar has led previous Saudi delegations to Beijing.

China made a surprise announcement in March 1988 that it had sold Saudi Arabia an unspecified number of medium-range nonnuclear missiles capable of hitting targets in Israel or deep in Iran.

The sale raised protests from the United States which saw it as further surface-to-surface missile proliferation.

Key Meeting on Vietnam Refugees Postponed in Face of Differences

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

GENEVA — A 28-nation conference next week on Vietnamese "boat people" was postponed Wednesday for a third time when it became clear that differences among the participants had not been bridged.

The meeting had been scheduled for next Monday and Tuesday in Geneva, under the auspices of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

But wide divisions remain between the United States and Vietnam on one hand and, on the other, the Southeast Asian nations and Hong Kong, which are the refugees' first ports of call, officials said.

At the Geneva headquarters of the high commissioner, under whose auspices the meeting was to be held, the postponement without setting a firm future date was considered a further setback to the principle of first asylum.

Hong Kong, Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia have reluctantly allowed the Vietnamese to land on their shores since the outflow began in 1975. There the refugees are maintained, in camps that are Spartan or worse, at international expense until they can find a permanent abode. The United States is the main haven; others include France, Canada and Australia.

The Vietnamese, who at the outset were automatically recognized as political refugees, are now divided into those to whom this status is conceded and a majority, classified as economic migrants, who are suspected of leaving simply to achieve richer material lives and therefore are subject to forcible repatriation.

Britain, which is responsible for Hong Kong, has introduced a process of screening to separate the categories. Southeast Asian countries then also adopted it.

The United States, however, opposes any involuntary return of Vietnamese who are "screened out," or classified as deportable illegal economic migrants. Paradoxically, the United States is joined by Vietnam, which so far has refused to accept the return of those who have fled, unless they return voluntarily.

On Wednesday, Malaysia and Vietnam asked the high commissioner to postpone the meeting, scheduled for Monday and Tuesday. No reasons were announced, but senior officials said they assumed that the two countries were motivated by a desire to prevent a meeting that appeared to have no chance of achieving consensus and might formalize a split that all seek to avoid.

A recent Washington visit by the high commissioner, Thorvald Stoltenberg, which included a meeting with President George Bush, apparently failed to bring about a significant softening of the U.S. position.

Some observers attribute the U.S. stand to a continuing hard attitude toward Vietnam more than 15 years after the Communist victory. The United States regards Vietnam, they say, as an oppressive and aggressive country to which no one should be forced to go against his will.

U.S. opposition to forcible return has led Britain and the Southeast Asian nations, all friends of the United States, to threaten abrogation of their commitment to grant first asylum.

In effect, Malaysia stopped doing so last year and has pushed off since March 1989, 8,700 refugees. Most have reached Indonesia with the help of supplies provided by the Malaysian Navy.

About 125,000 refugees remain in camps in Southeast Asia and Hong Kong. About 25,000 arrived before the dates on which their unwilling host countries instituted screening and are assured of permanent resettlement before the end of this year. Of the remaining 100,000, only 25,000 are considered likely to be granted refugee status and thus exemption from repatriation.

ADVERTISEMENT ADVERTISEMENT

JUSTICE FOR THE THREE PROMINENT KURDS ASSASSINATED IN VIENNA

On July 13, 1989, Dr. Abdul Rahman GHASSEMLOU, secretary general of Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran, and two other prominent Kurds, Abdullah GHADERI-AZAR and Dr. Fadhel RASSOUL, were assassinated in Vienna by official emissaries from the Islamic Republic of Iran. They were assassinated during negotiations destined toward a peaceful settlement to the Kurdish question in Iran.

A year later, the Austrian government has neither revealed the truth nor put into action all the means available to a democratic state so that justice might be done without further hindrance.

We, the signatories, will not allow this crime to remain unpunished and demand that light be shed on this affair - that the organizers of this triple assassination be subject to international opinion and be brought before the courts.

We only ask that JUSTICE BE DONE !

FIRST SIGNATORIES

Lord AVEBURY, chairman of Parliamentary Group on Human Rights; Patrick BAUDOIN, secretary general of the International Federation of Human Rights (F.I.D.H); Claude BOURDET, journalist; Michel BLUM, honorary president of the F.I.D.H.; M. BONNOT, founder and former president of International Medical Aid (A.M.I); Gérard CHALIAND, writer; Edmond CHARLES-ROUX, writer and journalist; S. CHARAFKANDI, secretary general of K.D.P-Iran; B. GALLEY, MP; R. GALLISSOT, professor at the University of Paris VIII; C. GAVRAS, film-maker; A. GORGIN, writer and Iranian poet; B. GRANJON, vice-president of Médecins du Monde; Thomas HAMMARBERG, former secretary general of Amnesty International, chairman of the Swedish committee in support of the Kurdish people; E. HARALDSSON, professor at the University of Reykavik, Iceland; F.E. JACOB, member of the CC of the French League of Human Rights; Daniel JACOBY, president of the International Federation of Human Rights; Yves JOUFFA, president of the French League of Human Rights; E. KAISER, founder of Terre des Hommes, Switzerland; N. KHAKSAR, Iranian writer; E. KHOI, Iranian poet; A.K. LAHIDJI, president of the Iranian League of Human Rights; Jacques LEBAS, president of Médecin du Monde; Claude LIAUZU, professor at the University of Paris VII; J. LITTMANN, president of A.M.I.; Léo MATARASSO, lawyer; Juliette MINCES, writer; Alexandre MINKOWSKI, professor of medicine; Kendal NEZAN, president of the Kurdish Institute in Paris; B. NIRUMAND, professor at the University of Paris VII; Henri NOGUERES, honorary president of the French League of Human Rights; N. PAKDAMAN, professor at the University of Paris VII; V. PARLATO, Italian writer; Maxime RODINSON, director of studies at l'Ecole pratique des Hautes-Etudes; Laurent SCHWARTZ, professor at Polytechnique; B. STORA, professor at the University of Paris VIII; F. TARABLUSSI, Lebanese writer; M. TEHRANI, Iranian writer; Dr. Martin van BRUINESSEN, Dutch ethnologist; P. VIDAL-NAQUET, professor at l'Ecole pratique des Hautes-Etudes; Elie WIESEL, Nobel Peace Prize, U.S.A.

Please send your signature to the following address:
Association Franco-Kurde (AFK), BP 102, 75623 Paris cedex 13

BSL
BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE
SUMMER SCHOOL
August 6 to August 31 (inclusive)
- Economics and business opportunities in Eastern Europe (6 sem. hr. cr.) Dr. Charles Levinson and faculty
- Strategic Management (3 sem. hr. cr.)
- Management (3 sem. hr. cr.)
- TOEFL course (exam prep)
- GMAT course (exam prep)
- Basic Beginners' English (no credits)

Please apply to the Summer School Co-ordinator at:
BSL-Business School Lausanne
Av. Edouard-Dapples 38,
1002 Lausanne, Switzerland.
Tel.: 021/617.38.33
Fax: 021/617 38 37

WORLD BRIEFS

7 More Cubans in Czech Embassy

HAVANA (Reuters) — Seven more Cubans seeking to leave Cuba entered the Czechoslovak Embassy in Havana early Wednesday, bringing to 14 the number sheltering there.

"We found them in the embassy garden early this morning. They got in somehow despite the police guard," the embassy press attaché said. "They want to leave the country."

Seven other Cubans entered the embassy Monday, two asking for political asylum and five seeking to tour Europe and return without fear of reprisal from the Castro government. Cuba said the flight of these seven was aimed at creating a false image of insecurity in the country and added it would not negotiate their departure.

South Africa Razes a Squatter Camp

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters) — Riot policemen shot and killed a black man at a squatter camp near Johannesburg on Wednesday when municipal bulldozers moved in to flatten 200 shacks, the police said. Five officers were injured, and a spokesman at a local hospital said three squatters were treated for injuries.

Residents said they got five minutes' warning to clear their belongings after bulldozers and policemen arrived. Shortly after the demolition, black community leaders met councilors in the mining town of Alberton, in a last-ditch bid to persuade them to allow the squatters to stay.

A police spokesman said 250 squatters wielding guns, axes and stones attacked a riot squad that had been sent to protect council officials who were supervising the demolition of the shacks at Phola Park township, outside Alberton.

Mozambique and Rebels Hold Talks

ROME (AP) — The leftist government of Mozambique and the rebel Mozambican National Resistance Movement said Wednesday after their first direct talks that they would seek an end to the 13-year-old insurgency in the southeast African nation, and an Italian parliamentary deputy who monitored the negotiations predicted that they could lead to a cease-fire by the end of the year.

The talks, which were not announced beforehand, were conducted Sunday, Monday and Tuesday at the headquarters of San Egidio Community, a religious organization that aids immigrants in Italy. The No. 2 rebel leader, Raul Domingos, headed the delegation of the insurgent group. The minister of transportation and communication, Lieutenant General Armando Gebuza, led the government delegation.

The Italian deputy who monitored the talks, Mario Raffaelli, said the two sides would meet again as soon as possible, probably within several weeks. A joint communiqué said both sides were committed to "the search for a working platform to end the war and to create political, economic and social conditions that will allow a lasting peace." About 600,000 people, mostly civilians, have died in the conflict.

Africans Pledge More Democracy

ADDIS ABABA (Reuters) — African leaders pledged more democracy Wednesday for their restless peoples.

"We reiterate our commitment to democratize further our societies and consolidate democratic institutions in our countries," they said in a declaration adopted at the end of the annual three-day conference of the Organization of African Unity.

Heads of state, prime ministers and foreign ministers also pledged to cooperate to end the numerous civil wars and conflicts between states hindering development of the continent. "Peace and stability on our continent will lead to reduced spending on defense and security and free extra resources for social-economic development," the declaration by the 51 members of the pan-African body said.

Hong Kong Legalizes Homosexuality

HONG KONG (IHT) — The legislature approved on Wednesday a resolution decriminalizing homosexuality between consenting adults, rejecting an ancient Chinese cultural taboo and clearing one of the obstacles to adopting the colony's proposed bill of rights.

The measure, approved 31 to 13 by the Legislative Council, removes criminal penalties relating to homosexual acts committed in private *between consenting men older than 21 and repeals anti-homosexuality* laws introduced when Hong Kong became a British colony in the mid-19th century. There is no legal ban in Hong Kong on homosexuality involving women.

Six legislators abstained from voting on the resolution, which will take effect when it is signed into law by the governor in about two months. Opposition to the bill came mostly from ethnic Chinese legislators; *homosexuality is heavily stigmatized in Chinese culture.*

For the Record

Mongolia reopened its consulate in Inner Mongolia after a 31-year suspension of ties. The consul-general, Jundui Saara, led a flag-raising ceremony at the provisional site of the consulate in Hohhot, the capital of the Chinese autonomous region, the Xinhua press agency said. *(AP)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

Rome World Cup Strike Truce Ends

ROME (AP) — With strikes at airports and gasoline pumps Wednesday, workers ended a truce that lasted through the month of the soccer World Cup.

Technicians who control takeoffs and landings struck for more than four hours, stranding thousands of travelers at Italian airports. The action ended after the government agreed to consider the technicians' demands for more money, the Transport Ministry announced.

Also, thousands of gas station operators shut their pumps for 24 hours to press the government to lower the taxes on their profits.

American Airlines, reacting to what it called "excessive charges" imposed by five airports, plans to add ticket surcharges of $1 to $4 beginning Sunday for flights from LaGuardia and Newark in the New York area, as well as airports in New Orleans and two Florida cities, West Palm Beach and Fort Myers. "Those fees will be applied only to local boardings at those airports," said a spokesman, Tim Smith. "People passing through or coming home will not be affected." *(NYT)*

Pilots of Scandinavian Airlines System postponed until Thursday a threatened one-day strike. A spokesman for the pilots said the strike, originally scheduled for Wednesday, had been put off because there was a chance of reaching an agreement on a pay increase. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	24	75	16	61	sh
Athens	31	88	20	68	fr
Barcelona	29	84	20	68	fr
Belgrade	32	90	15	59	c
Berlin	18	64	12	52	c
Brussels	17	63	9	48	fr
Budapest	25	77	15	59	fr
Copenhagen	19	66	12	54	fr
Costa Del Sol	30	86	20	68	fr
Dublin	20	68	14	57	c
Edinburgh	18	64	13	55	c
Faro	32	90	17	63	fr
Florence	33	91	17	63	c
Frankfurt	20	68	10	50	fr
Geneva	21	70	12	54	fr
Helsinki	17	63	9	48	fr
Las Palmas	26	79	20	68	fr
Lisbon	27	81	16	61	fr
London	17	63	9	48	fr
Luxembourg	19	66	16	61	fr
Madrid	38	100	17	63	fr
Milan	33	91	13	55	fr
Moscow	25	77	13	55	fr
Munich	21	70	10	50	fr
Nice	29	84	18	64	fr
Oslo	20	68	12	54	fr
Paris	28	82	12	54	fr
Prague	28	82	6	43	fr
Reykjavik	12	54	5	41	fr
Rome	32	90	20	68	fr
Stockholm	26	79	12	54	fr
Strasbourg	29	84	9	48	fr
Venice	33	91	14	57	fr
Vienna	29	84	13	55	fr
Warsaw	29	84	11	52	fr
Zurich	29	84	9	48	fr
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	35	95	17	63	fr
Cairo	31	88	22	72	fr
Istanbul	29	84	20	68	fr
Jerusalem	29	84	18	64	fr
Tel Aviv	30	86	27	70	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	16	61	9	48	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	32	90	25	77	sh
Beijing	33	91	22	72	fr
Hong Kong	32	90	29	84	fr
Manila	33	91	24	75	fr
New Delhi	36	97	23	73	fr
Seoul	28	82	24	75	fr
Shanghai	33	91	26	79	fr
Singapore	27	81	23	73	fr
Taipei	35	95	25	77	fr
Tokyo	28	82	20	68	fr
AFRICA					
Algiers	—	—	—	—	na
Cape Town	17	63	9	48	c
Casablanca	24	75	21	70	sh
Harare	24	75	12	54	c
Lagos	—	—	—	—	na
Nairobi	27	81	7	45	cl
Tunis	32	90	21	70	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	18	64	5	41	cl
Lima	23	73	17	63	cl
Mexico City	24	75	14	57	sh
Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	—	na
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	18	64	12	54	sh
Atlanta	30	86	22	72	sh
Boston	28	82	18	64	sh
Chicago	28	82	21	70	sh
Denver	27	81	15	59	sh
Detroit	21	70	15	59	sh
Honolulu	31	88	22	72	fr
Houston	34	93	25	77	fr
Los Angeles	35	95	21	70	fr
Miami	32	90	26	79	sh
Minneapolis	25	77	15	59	sh
Montreal	25	77	13	55	sh
Nassau	32	90	23	73	sh
New York	27	81	20	68	sh
Phoenix	42	108	30	86	fr
San Francisco	27	81	13	55	fr
Seattle	22	72	15	59	sh
Toronto	26	79	14	57	sh
Washington	32	90	24	75	sh

cl-cloudy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

THURSDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly choppy. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 28 — 8 (82 — 46). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 23 — 10 (73 — 50). MADRID: Partly cloudy. Temp. 36 — 19 (104 — 66). NEW YORK: Rainy. Temp. 25 — 20 (77 — 68). PARIS: Fair. Temp. 24 — 12 (75 — 54). ROME: Stormy. Temp. 26 — 19 (79 — 66). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Fair. Temp. 28 — 7 (82 — 45). BANGKOK: Not Available. HONG KONG: Fair. Temp. 32 — 28 (90 — 82). MANILA: Not Available. SEOUL: Not Available. SINGAPORE: Not Available. TOKYO: Not Available.

SATIRE IN WORDS AND PICTURES
DOONESBURY
DAILY IN THE IHT

Casualties Mount in Managua In Factional Strife Over Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MANAGUA — Fighting continued Wednesday between heavily armed backers of President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro and opposition Sandinista supporters.

At least 12 people were wounded, according to local hospitals and the Red Cross. Pro-Sandinista radio said at least one person was killed and 20 were wounded in the clashes, but the report could not be corroborated.

At least four people have been killed and about have been 50 wounded in factional fighting since a strike by pro-Sandinista opposition unions began on July 2 to protest Mr. Chamorro's free-market economic policies.

Among those wounded late Tuesday were two soldiers and a Chamorro supporter involved in a shoot-out near a pro-government radio station that had become the center of armed opposition to the strike.

The armed Chamorro supporters included some men who said they were former members of the U.S.-backed rebel force that fought an eight-year-long war against the Sandinista government. The rebels, known as contras, formally disbanded last month.

About 20 armed men set up barricades near Radio Corporación on Tuesday night, covered their faces with masks and bandanas and fired AK-47 rifles and automatic pistols into the air. They said they were preparing for clashes with the army, the police and the Sandinistas.

Sporadic fire from automatic weapons could be heard throughout the night, and more barricades were seen being constructed at various points in Managua.

But early Wednesday a strike leader, Lucio Jiménez, the head of the pro-Sandinista National Workers Front, called on strikers to lift the barricades to allow cars and buses to move freely.

Mr. Jiménez said that dismantling the barricades would create conditions for negotiations aimed at ending the strike. He called on the government to meet union leaders on Wednesday afternoon.

Talks between the government and unions, who say they have more than 100,000 state and farm workers on strike, were broken off last week.

Early Wednesday, the country's international airport remained closed, and government buildings were still occupied by strikers. The strike has also partly paralyzed the cultivation in western Nicaragua of the country's two main export crops, cotton and coffee.

Government officials said the strike was a Sandinista attempt to sabotage the government, which took office in April, ending 10 years of leftist Sandinista rule.

The former president and Sandinista leader, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, is not actively taking part in the strike, but he has accused the government of touching off the unrest by rejecting union demands that Mrs. Chamorro drop her plans to privatize state-owned companies and farmlands.

The government said in a statement late Tuesday that Mrs. Chamorro believed the conflict would soon be peacefully resolved.

Mrs. Chamorro "expresses her faith that the current situation will be resolved with the same civil spirit that the immense majority of Nicaraguan people expressed on Feb. 25," the statement said, referring to the day Mrs. Chamorro's pro-U.S. alliance defeated the Sandinistas in internationally observed elections.

The presidents of Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica and Honduras issued a joint declaration late Tuesday "calling on the international community to lend its valuable assistance to the Nicaraguan government in its search for a solution to the crisis it is undergoing."

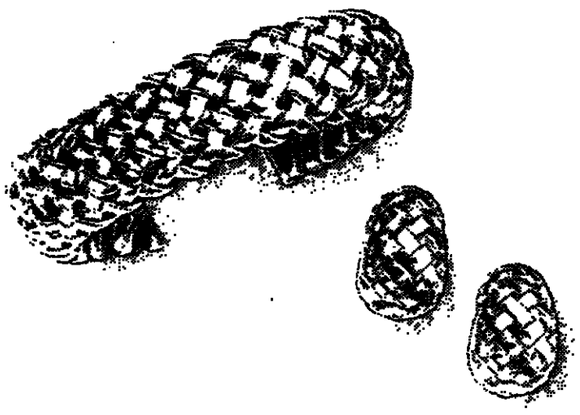
The U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d, speaking at a news conference in Houston, hedged on the U.S. position on the situation in Nicaragua, but stated, "It goes without saying that we would want to be helpful in securing democracy in Nicaragua."

The U.S. State Department said Tuesday that the strike was a political effort by the Sandinista opposition to undermine needed economic recovery.

"The Sandinistas mismanaged Nicaragua's economy for 10 years, leaving it in disastrous straits," a statement issued by the State Department said. "Now, for political gain, they are seeking to blame the government for taking the reform measures necessary to clean up the mess." *(Reuters, AP)*

Eric Marrit/Reuters

Men armed with AK-47s and pistols preparing to confront strike supporters in Managua. The men said they were former contras.



The Vannerie Collection

Eighteen karat gold delicately woven into exclusive designs from Tiffany's "Vannerie" collection.

TIFFANY & CO.

NEW YORK FIFTH AVENUE AND 57TH STREET LONDON 25 OLD BOND STREET
MUNICH RESIDENZSTRASSE 11 ZURICH BAHNHOFSTRASSE 14
HONG KONG THE PENINSULA & THE LANDMARK ©T & CO. 1990

U.S. Shuffles Its Envoys In Mideast and Manila

By Al Kamen and Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a diplomatic shuffle at the State Department, new ambassadors have been chosen for Kuwait, Egypt, Lebanon and the Philippines, sources said.

The sources said Frank G. Wisner, a career diplomat who is the ambassador in Cairo, would go to the Philippines next summer to replace Ambassador Nicholas Platt. Mr. Platt has received no new assignment, but a source said he would "get a good job."

Mr. Wisner was senior deputy assistant secretary of state for African affairs in 1982-86 and ambassador to Zambia in 1979-82. He was detailed to the Agency for International Development in Vietnam in 1964-68 and later served in Tunis and Dacca, Bangladesh.

Robert H. Pelletreau Jr., now ambassador to Tunisia and the only U.S. official who had been authorized to deal with the Palestine Liberation Organization before the U.S. breakoff of the peace talks, will be heading for Cairo to replace Mr. Wisner. No decision has been made on who will replace Mr. Pelletreau in Tunis when he leaves next summer.

Mr. Pelletreau, a career officer, has been in Tunis for three years. Before that, he served as deputy assistant secretary of defense for near Eastern and South Asian affairs in 1980-81 and 1985-87. He also served as ambassador to Bahrain and was deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs in 1983-85.

Ryan C. Crocker, now political counselor to Mr. Wisner, is moving up in rank to the post of ambassador to Lebanon later this year, replacing John McCarthy, who is scheduled to serve a year as diplomat-in-residence at Howard University and the University of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Crocker, a career diplomat and Arab expert, served as political officer in Beirut during the Israeli invasion.

In addition, President George Bush has nominated Edward W. Gnehm to be the next U.S. ambassador to Kuwait. Mr. Gnehm, 46, served as deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs until his June 19 appointment, directing and coordinating U.S. foreign policy for the Arabian Peninsula and Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon.

Mr. Gnehm, a career Foreign Service Officer, was also the deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Amman, Jordan, and in San'a, Yemen. In 1976, he opened the U.S. Liaison Office in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, and was among the first U.S. diplomats to reopen the Damascus diplomatic mission in 1974.

At Crossroads, SDI Gets Ex-Arms Negotiator

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney has named Henry F. Cooper, a former U.S. arms negotiator, to become the third director of the Strategic Defense Initiative anti-missile defense program.

Mr. Cooper, whose selection is not subject to Senate confirmation, takes over a program facing what some officials predict will be the most intense funding fight in its six-year history. Some legislators want its $3.8 billion fiscal 1991 budget cut by 40 percent; the Pentagon seeks a 22 percent increase.

The program is facing an identity crisis because of warming U.S.-Soviet relations, which many experts say have dimmed the likelihood of a strategic conflict.

Some experts have advocated that the SDI program be reduced and redirected toward the threat of an accidental strategic missile launching or regional attack by tactical missiles. But Mr. Cooper recently completed a special SDI review for Mr. Cheney by urging that it remain focused on protecting the United States from a full Soviet assault.

Mr. Cooper said in a telephone interview Tuesday that his primary goal would be "to try to help the secretary focus the program and move toward picking the exact architecture for a feasible defense."

He said he also hoped to "move toward deploying defenses as soon as the program can demonstrate they are feasible."

Mr. Cooper will be the SDI program's first civilian manager.

He said he believed the program's current plan to orbit thousands of small interceptor rockets, known as "Brilliant Pebbles," has "a lot of promise."

His predecessor, Lieutenant General George L. Monahan, estimated recently that deploying such a system would cost $45 billion, but others have said the lifetime costs would be nearly $100 billion.

Eric M. Warburg, German Banker, Is Dead at 90

New York Times Service

Eric M. Warburg, 90, an international banker and a member of the German banking family, died Monday in Hamburg of cardiac disease.

Mr. Warburg retired in 1982 as a managing partner of M.M. Warburg, Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co., a private banking house in Hamburg.

From 1929 to 1938 he was a managing partner of M.M. Warburg & Co. in Hamburg and of Warburg & Co. of Amsterdam. From 1939 to 1973 he was president of E.M. Warburg, Pincus & Co. in New York.

Born in Hamburg, he served in the German Army in 1918. A Jew, he fled in 1938 and in World War II served as a lieutenant colonel in U.S. Army intelligence.

As the war in Europe drew to a close, he helped arrange for German scientists and their families to be taken to the West.

Algeria's Ruling Party Reshuffled After Defeat

Reuters

ALGIERS — Prime Minister Moulond Hamrouche and four cabinet ministers have been dropped from the National Liberation Front's politburo in a move prompted by an electoral defeat last month. The five men were on the central committee of what for 27 years had been Algeria's only legal party.

Announced late Tuesday, the shake-up capped a three-day meeting of the 268-member committee after an upset victory by the fundamentalist Islamic Salvation Front in local elections on June 12.

French, German and body language.

Observing passengers over the years has taught our staff a thing or two about human nature.

It isn't just a matter of speaking all the major European languages. (Which, of course, our dedicated flight attendants do. A lapel badge tells you which ones.)

It's knowing exactly what you want. And understanding how you like to be treated – without being told.

Some passengers may not say so, but all the signals clearly spell out 'Do not Disturb'. So we don't.

Others demand a more attentive service. So that's what we give them. From the moment they board the aircraft.

And all of our service is carried out in the friendly, typically American manner you'd expect from one of the United States' most experienced airlines.

Because we know that if our Business and First Class passengers get what they want on a flight, we'll get what we want.

Contented TWA travellers.

TWA

For the *best* of America.

TWA

G-7 Pledges Treaty On Forests by 1992

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — The leaders of the seven leading industrial democracies, concerned over the destruction of tropical rain forests, committed themselves on Wednesday to negotiating by 1992 an international convention to save the world's forests.

However, as demanded by the Bush administration, the summit meeting's final communiqué did not press for specific reduction targets for the pollutants suspected of causing global warming.

The seven said they wanted to start talks immediately to save the rapidly dwindling forests and preserve rare species. But the communiqué essentially recycled many of the environmental pledges made by the same countries at their meeting last year in Paris.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's call to the others to enact immediate steps to limit emissions of so-called greenhouse gases went unanswered. Instead, the leaders committed themselves in principle to *limit emissions* of the gases, notably carbon dioxide.

But they did not lay down specific limits of carbon dioxide emissions as West Germany had wanted, saying these should be considered at a World Climate Conference due to be held in the United States next year.

The leaders instructed the World Bank and the European Community to cooperate with Brazil in preparing a pilot plan to halt the wholesale clearance of Amazonian forests by next year's meeting.

"The convention should be completed as soon as possible, but no later than 1992," they said at the end of their three-day meeting.

"The destruction of tropical forests has reached alarming proportions," the communiqué said.

It said the world faced a grave threat of irreversible ecological *damage caused* by global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, marine pollution, the spread of deserts and the extinction of biological species.

In what appeared to be a rebuff to President George Bush who had argued that the scientific evidence on global warming was still incomplete, the communiqué asserted that "lack of full scientific certainty is no excuse to postpone actions which are justified in their own right."

But environmental groups denounced the communiqué as a do-nothing statement.

A coalition of prominent environmental groups calling itself Envirosummit said that "despite their green rhetoric" the leaders had ended their meeting "in the red on the environment."

"The summit is a failure on the environment because they did nothing on global warming," said Dan Becker of the Sierra Club.

However, the agreement to devise a plan to save forests could help to ease global warming, because trees absorb carbon dioxide. Some scientists have estimated that 20 percent of global warming results from deforestation.

The United States agreed to join in working on "appropriate implementing protocols" as quickly as possible to stem the warming of Earth's temperature. U.S. officials said the protocols should consider all sources of man-made gases and such mitigating measures as planting trees.

Mr. Bush had said earlier that these implementing protocols should await an international agreement on global warming in 1992.

The outcome of the meeting appeared to represent a compromise between European countries led by the Germans that had come to Houston demanding concrete steps and the United States, which had urged caution until the scientific data was more certain.

Mr. Kohl is already committed to reducing emissions by a quarter from 1987 levels by the year 2005, and other European governments are enacting similar programs.

The communiqué endorsed the work of an intergovernmental panel on climatic change appointed by the United Nations, which recently presented an interim report concluding that industrial nations needed to cut emissions of carbon dioxide by 60 percent to stabilize world temperatures.

The leaders recognized the need to help finance environmental projects in developing nations and said they would study a proposal by France for a World Bank fund to assist such programs. *(Reuters, AP)*

Win McNamee/Reuters

Laughing at a Houston comedian's lines are, from left, Mr. Mitterrand, Mrs. Bush and Mr. Bush.

Kaifu Performance at Summit Beyond Tokyo's Expectations

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — When Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu returns from the Houston summit meeting this weekend, he will bring with him more good news than policy planners and officials in his administration had dared expect.

Mr. Kaifu, who is more junior in the Tokyo political hierarchy than his immediate predecessors, offered his summit counterparts nothing by way of new loan packages or other surprise initiatives. His most conspicuous such gesture was a gift of private-sector funds for a Japanese garden in Houston.

But the Japanese leader proved more influential in the formulation of common policies and the summit meeting's final communiqués than any prime minister since Yasuhiro Nakasone in the early 1980s.

It is unlikely he could have done so without the strong support he enjoyed throughout the talks from President George Bush and Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d. In this sense, Houston is viewed here as among the first glimpses of the global partnership both Washington and Tokyo envisage for the future.

Mr. Kaifu was given tacit approval for Tokyo's decision to resume loans to China, recognition of East Asia's political and security concerns and an ambiguously delivered but clearly satisfying statement of support for Tokyo in a long-running territorial dispute with Moscow. This was more in all three areas than officials here had hoped for prior to the summit talks.

In turn he lent welcome backing to Mr. Bush in the U.S. leader's effort to counter the European call for immediate financial aid to the Soviet Union. And although there was little progress in resolving agricultural disputes crucial to the completion of multilateral trade talks later this year, Mr. Kaifu at least managed to keep Japan's ban on rice imports from becoming a more contentious issue than it already is.

"This was a strong and assertive performance, very political and very salient, which is a departure for a Japanese leader," said Takashi Inoguchi, a political scientist at Tokyo University. "To me it reflects the new importance of Japanese policy on such questions as China and the Soviet Union."

Support from Mr. Bush, first signaled in pre-summit meetings with Mr. Kaifu, proved essential on almost every issue of importance to Japan. The summit meeting's final decision not to oppose new Japanese loans to China was clearly made possible by the sympathy Mr. Bush displayed in those talks, and it was armed with such assurances that Mr. Kaifu was able to insist that the draft declaration on China be softened in its final form.

Prior to the summit talks, Japanese officials had hoped only for a broad acknowledgment of gradual progress in China with no consensus on the loan question. Mr. Kaifu has thus unexpectedly eased pressure from Japanese industry, which views official credits as crucial to the success of growing investments on the mainland, and reduced divisions in his government that had become more evident in recent months.

Tokyo was also clearly satisfied with the prominence given by Mr. Baker to political developments in Asia and Japan's position in questions of East-West relations.

Commenting on the summit meeting's political communiqué, Mr. Baker described the Korean peninsula as "an area of sharp concern," and added: "We expressed our concern that the Asia and Pacific region has yet to see the same process of conciliation, military disengagement and reduction in tensions that characterize East-West relations in Europe."

More specifically, Mr. Baker described the resolution of Tokyo's territorial issue with Moscow as "an essential step leading to the normalization of Japan-Soviet relations." He thus eased an overriding fear among Tokyo officials that Japan's predicament with the Soviets, which centers on four islands occupied by the Soviet Union after World War II, would isolate it from its summit partners.

Japanese officials made much of Mr. Baker's statement. Nobuo Ishihara, a spokesman for the Kaifu administration, said here that the support offered by Mr. Baker "will have, in its own way, a substantial impact on future negotiations between Japan and the Soviet Union."

That may or may not prove true, analysts said, because the communiqué itself made no mention of either the Korean situation or Japan's territorial dispute. Whatever impact Mr. Baker's remarks may have, these sources asserted, they also underscored Japan's continuing dependence on the United States as its "sponsor," as one said, among other advanced nations.

When it came to agricultural issues, Mr. Kaifu was openly in opposition to his summit hosts. Defending Japan's near-total ban on rice imports, the prime minister hauled out long-familiar arguments revolving around Tokyo's concern for the nation's food security.

But because there was little progress on the issue among European summit leaders, Japan faced none of the additional heat it feared would come from the United States. In keeping with the friendly tone evident between Mr. Bush and Mr. Kaifu, analysts said, Tokyo may repay Washington for its support in Houston by proposing a compromise in time for the conclusion of the Uruguay round of multilateral trade talks in December.

New at Houston Talks: A Confident, More Assertive Japan

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — In this first economic summit meeting of the post-Cold War era, Japan has taken a new and more assertive role.

With Western worries about Soviet aggression receding, and military power becoming less a force in shaping the international order, Japan — a military midget but an economic giant — is displaying new self-confidence.

It is evident in matters of substance and style.

Throughout the postwar years, Japan's foreign policy had long been deferential to the wishes of the United States.

But Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu arrived in Houston early to tell President George Bush that Japan planned to resume its financial aid and loans to China, presenting the decision gently but firmly — take it or leave it — a senior administration official said.

Of the Japanese plan to resume aid to Beijing, a U.S. official said: "We can't stop them. They were going to do it anyway."

The Japanese delegation also displayed a new-found skill at summitry, led by Mr. Kaifu.

In past meetings, the Japanese prime minister often seemed like the guest who had to be invited to a party although he wasn't really wanted.

When photographed together, the other leaders might be paired up, apparently sharing some private joke, while successive Japanese prime ministers typically stood apart, scrutinizing the nearby foliage.

Mr. Kaifu could scarcely be more different. He has taken eagerly to the forced doses of down-home Texas culture, which Mr. Bush has made a feature of the summit meeting.

At a rodeo Sunday given by the president and his wife, Mr. Kaifu arrived wearing a cowboy hat, which he twirled vigorously over his head to the delight of the assembled Texans and yelled "Whoopee!" and "Howdy!" — about a third of his English vocabulary, according to his aides.

Mr. Kaifu's relaxed style has helped burnish Japan's image at international gatherings like this one.

And his ability to defuse Japan's contentious trade issues, especially with the United States, has given Mr. Kaifu a surprising measure of support in Japan.

A compromise choice as prime minister, selected mainly because he was untainted by the scandals that had unseated his predecessors, Mr. Kaifu took office in August amid predictions by many political analysts that he would not last long.

Still, it is Japan's economic might that explains its increasing independence in foreign and economic policy. Tokyo's intention to resume aid to Beijing is one example.

Another was Mr. Kaifu's declaration on the eve of the summit meeting that Japan could not consider any form of economic assistance to the Soviet Union until the two countries settle their longstanding territorial dispute over four islands on the northern tip of the Japanese archipelago that the Soviets seized in the last days of World War II.

On the Soviet-aid issue, the Japanese sided with the Americans, but they did so for their own reasons.

And with Tokyo less and less concerned about military aggression from the Soviets, the Japanese stated their position in unusually blunt terms.

"The balance of power has shifted dramatically in favor of Japan, now that military considerations are less important," said Clyde V. Prestowitz Jr., a former Japanese expert in the Commerce Department who is now president of the Economic Strategy Institute, a private research organization.

"At this summit, Kaifu is moving to get Japan into a relationship with the United States and Europe that is one of parity, a major player on equal footing."

The economic tilt toward Japan during the 1980s has been striking, with its share of the world's economic output rising from 9 percent to 14 percent last year.

Moreover, the West increasingly needs Japan's financial strength to achieve its foreign-policy objectives. Indeed, Tokyo passed the United States last year to become the leading dispenser of foreign aid.

SUMMIT: *Key Issues Bypassed*

(Continued from page 1)

under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to negotiate on all farm supports and to ascertain the specific monetary value of these supports so they can be traded off against each other with more certainty.

This instruction was based on a draft submitted by Mrs. Thatcher and supported by the four Europeans, who remained united throughout the night of negotiations. What the United States won was a reference to a paper prepared by the head of the GATT agriculture committee, Aart de Zeeuw. He called for eliminating export subsidies more quickly than other supports.

Exactly how this would unblock the GATT talks was not clear. U.S. trade negotiators said that for the first time they had obtained a commitment from the EC to negotiate on the export subsidies. European officials said the subsidies had always been on the table.

One European said Mr. Bush may have lost more than he won by pressing at this meeting for top-level involvement. "The next time the Americans try to up the ante in the negotiations," he said, referring to the communiqué, "we'll point to this and remind them that their president has signed on to it."

American officials replied that that was exactly the point. A U.S. official said: "What really matters is that we now have the involvement of the heads of state in this negotiation, and this will be very important in the final moments in December. Bush can call Kohl and and work it out at the head-of-state level, which is how these things get done."

The study of Soviet aid provides a fig leaf to hide the U.S. refusal of assistance even as it praises Mr. Gorbachev's efforts. The Soviet president wrote Mr. Bush earlier this month pleading for credits and investment.

The study will be conducted by four multilateral economic organizations, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, and the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which is based in London.

The latter two were included at the insistence of President François Mitterrand of France. His concern is that the monetary fund will try to impose an austerity program on the Soviet Union as a condition for a loan, and that such a condition could turn into political dynamite. His spokesman warned: "The Soviet Union is a sovereign country and can be humiliated, and this must be avoided."

German diplomats, meanwhile, said that they did not regard the study as binding and that its existence would not prevent their dispensing credits. Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady confirmed that West Germany had not discussed "slowing down."

Mr. Brady's remarks made it clear that the United States had little idea how the study would be conducted and even less what it would accomplish.

To some degree, such a study would duplicate one being conducted by the EC under instructions issued last month at its summit meeting at Dublin. Those results are to be ready in October. Mr. Brady said the two study groups would stay in contact. He said the monetary fund would lead the new study because of its experience with troubled economies.

Mr. Brady said: "Everybody says, well, things are tough in the Soviet Union. But nobody has tried to quantify what the problem is, where the problem is, how much money might be needed, if any is needed, and when it might be needed, and who needs it. It needs a professional assessment, and that's what's called for."

BERLIN: *A New Germany With the Same Old Bosses*

(Continued from page 1)

Party functionary who had been in charge when they were state-owned.

"If he were a decent man, we wouldn't be here," said Peter Springborn, a pastry chef who walked out of his job late last month in solidarity with the strikers after Mr. Abraham dismissed 30 of them June 29.

"He always made all the decisions himself," said Mr. Brandt, who used to be Mr. Abraham's deputy in the previous era that ended in November, when the Berlin Wall came down. "He uses dictatorial Communist methods."

"The first thing I should say is that I, like everybody else, am happy with the changes that have taken place since November," countered Mr. Abraham, who looks like a restaurant manager himself. "I left the Communist Party at the beginning of this year, because I felt there was no choice — it had failed."

In the midst of trying to negotiate a settlement to the dispute, he answered a few questions from a reporter attracted by pickets, still a novel sight in one of East Berlin's main tourist attractions, but he was not very forthcoming about how he had come to be awarded the franchise for the seven restaurants.

In a letter earlier this month warning the striking employees — Mr. Brandt said that there were 143 of them — that they would lose their jobs if they did not return soon, Mr. Abraham described himself as "the legal franchisee," though the strikers say they have got the higher authority in charge of privatization to investigate.

"The contracts were worked out and approved by the authority in charge of trusteeship of state enterprises," Mr. Abraham insisted, "in cooperation with people who knew the businesses involved. The idea was to give people who had had experience in the enterprises a chance to become involved in buying or leasing them."

Yes, he acknowledged, he knew Mr. Weber, and yes, Mr. Weber had been his boss and kept him informed as the new procedures were developed. "But he wasn't my immediate superior," he said.

Asked how much he had had to come up with for the franchises, Mr. Abraham said: "I don't want to say. The final monthly payment won't be set until Sept. 30."

The value of the equipment and the furnishings — chairs, tables, stoves, tablecloths and so on — might have been overestimated when the process began, he said, so his payments, whatever they were now, might even come down.

Siegfried Loock, another man in the business who helps run a popular beer bar named Zum Tresen on nearby Leipziger Strasse, said he and his partner, Renate Wiese, had been trying unsuccessfully for months to win the franchise on their place, which he said had astounded potential Western buyers by its daily turnover of 125 to 150 gallons of draft beer.

"The old bosses are all looking after themselves," he explained to himself; they had the inside track, and they were using it.

"It may be understandable," he said, "but it's also bringing personal suffering and trouble to thousands of people."

"Everybody is afraid of losing their jobs, and the fear increases with every passing day," he said, meaning himself and the waiters, waitresses and bartenders who work with him.

This kind of anxiety may help explain the subdued mood that seems to prevail in East Berlin 10 days after a new currency with real purchasing power, the West German mark, displaced the worthless East German money.

The former state grocery stores are now filled with West German brand names and packaged meat and vegetables never before seen here, but shoppers were anxiously counting their money in the store on Leipziger Strasse. Over the weekend, the high prices provoked an exodus of angry shoppers looking for more reasonable offerings on the Western side of the wall.

One apologetic East German official said that part of the reason for the high prices was that in East Germany grocery chains were still monopolies, but that the free market and competition with those in the West would soon make honest competitors of them.

It is already getting hard to tell when you have crossed from East to West Berlin in some places, because the unmistakable concrete wall is being torn down fast.

STRIKE: *Soviet Miners' Warning*

(Continued from page 1)

miners is growing and that's the biggest change in a year."

Wednesday's strike, conducted in a genial, almost holiday atmosphere, was presented as a warning of more intense job stoppages to come unless the government helps miners improve their housing, food and health conditions, and frees the miners from dictates of the central government so they might make better deals directly for themselves.

"We will be waiting for the action of the Russian Federation parliament," said Alexei Solovyov, one of the strike leaders, describing the miners' strategy.

"Many of us trust Boris Yeltsin and he met with the miners and promised to consider our demands immediately in the parliament," he said.

While Mr. Yeltsin, as Russian president, has asked for a respite from strikes, he also has been capitalizing on various political movements across the land. The Communist Party continues to stumble and insurgent forces are seeking a way to coalesce into an opposition.

The miners say Mr. Yeltsin's goal of making federal laws subsidiary to republic law fits in with their agenda of decentralizing more economic initiative to workers.

The miners' demand for the resignation of the Soviet government has stung Kremlin officials who were busy a year ago negotiating compromises to end the worst labor unrest in decades.

"This is the government that took measures to solve their problems," Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov said Sunday in condemning the protest.

The miners are demanding that Mr. Ryzhkov and the rest of the council of ministers resign for incompetence, but not Mr. Gorbachev. He is theoretically above the fray.

A year ago, when his own standing was stronger in the country, Mr. Gorbachev, far from criticizing the striking miners, said they were inspirational for the grass-roots initiative lacking in his reform program. This time, however, the Soviet leader said the "pushing" by the miners "is not acceptable."

The government-controlled news media have been portraying the miners as dissatisfied, but with improving conditions. Workers have begun leasing mines now for their own collective management.

PARTY: *Ligachev Loses Bid for the No. 2 Party Post*

(Continued from page 1)

activists and senior military officers.

A few months ago, some analysts thought that his political career might be virtually over. But he made a comeback by casting himself as the defender of traditional communist values and questioning the dismantling of communism in Eastern Europe.

Answering questions from congress delegates, Mr. Ligachev, 69, repeated his opposition to a limited experiment with private property advocated by Mr. Gorbachev. He also sought the support of the party bureaucrats who make up a majority of delegates at the congress by saying that he was for "continuity in cadre policy," code words for allowing the *apparatchiks* to keep their jobs.

He told the congress that "the question today is clear: either the U.S.S.R. ceases to exist as a socialist, multinational country or it retains its worthy place among powers that are at the forefront of human civilization."

Radical delegates rushed to the microphones to object to Mr. Ligachev's nomination on the grounds that it would provoke mass resignations by rank-and-file party members. At one point, they even succeeded in removing his name from the ballot under an obscure clause in the party rule book that allows delegates to blackball candidates they do not like. But the decision was reversed moments later.

A third candidate, Anatoli S. Dudarev, 45, was also on the ballot for deputy general secretary of the party. He told the congress that he had decided to stand for the post because he felt that both Mr. Ivashko and Mr. Ligachev were too old.

France to Send Basque to Spain

Reuters

PARIS — A French court agreed on Wednesday to a Spanish request to extradite a man believed to be the second-in-command of the Basque separatist movement ETA.

The man, Santiago Arrospide-Sarasola, known under his alias of Santi-Potros, will be extradited after he has served part of a 10-year sentence handed down by a French court earlier this year for his links with the guerrilla group. He is wanted in Spain on charges linked to kidnappings, bombings and assassinations by ETA.

Court sources said he could be extradited in two years time, when he has served half his sentence.

Greece Stops Refugee Ship

The Associated Press

ATHENS — Harbor authorities intercepted a ship south of here Wednesday carrying about 220 refugees from India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka who tried to enter the country clandestinely. An Athens radio station reported that the vessel had come from Lebanon and that each refugee had paid $1,500 for the trip.

Curfew Is Eased in Gabon

Agence France-Presse

LIBREVILLE — A curfew imposed throughout Gabon late in May was lifted on Wednesday in most of the African country, officials said.

CACHE: *It Took a Mystery Man to Uncover the Quedlinburg Treasures*

(Continued from page 1)

"would have been a purely academic exercise."

"West Germany had no political or legal reason or justification to do anything on behalf of this East German church," he said. "It would have gotten the church in trouble with the East German government, and West Germany in trouble with East Germany.

"Thus the church could authorize me to do this, but they don't care who pays my expenses," he says in reply to a question about whose payroll he is on. "All I can say now is that obviously the church cannot do this on its own; it needs support from outside sources, either German government agencies or cultural institutions, or private funds."

According to his colleague Klaus Goldmann, curator of a museum of ancient art in Berlin, Mr. Korte has himself advanced the funds necessary to do what he had to do to pursue the Quedlinburg case. "He couldn't just wait around for the officials to make up their minds."

Mr. Maurice, the foundation director, whose patience and budget have obviously been stretched beyond capacity in coordinating the effort Mr. Korte initiated, sees it differently.

"He's a person who acts without orders or authorization," he says of Mr. Korte. "He always initiates things, then says you have to pay. It must be the other way: There must be a written proposal about what is to be done and shall be done, and what the costs will be.

"There must be an institution in this state with enough bureaucrats to do the job; it can't always be done by free-lancers, detectives and journalists," Mr. Maurice said.

"We will have a meeting next Monday at the Foreign Office in Bonn, and I will try to convince our diplomatic corps to do the work," he said. "It can't be a private investigator who tells us what to do. This should be by our central government. Korte has made a marvelous argument that our government has to act, and not just a private person. What are all those diplomats doing in Washington?"

Mr. Korte responded with a laugh: "It is certainly true that I did not submit a proposal on Quedlinburg. And of course I took a personal risk going to Texas. But my great moment came when I went into the bank in Whitewright and saw those objects. That took care of my risk."

"My job was really seeing these things in the bank vault," said Mr. Korte. "The rest is up to the attorneys."

EXECUTIVE EDUCATION

THE AMERICAN MBA IN PARIS

A 48-credit Master of Business Administration Degree taught by the faculty of Hartford University

11 months of intensive study in English delivered for the 58th consecutive year by the University of Hartford (established in 1877 - student body of 8000)

Admission is competitive and selective. The ambiance is international (39 nationalities represented since 1985)

September to April in Paris. Summer on the 300-acre Hartford Campus located between New York and Boston

For more information on this exciting educational opportunity Contact Carol Johnson

UNIVERSITY OF HARTFORD BUSINESS SCHOOL

8 Terrasse Bellini, 92807 Paris-La Défense-Puteaux
Tel: 49 00 19 61 - Fax: 47 76 45 13
Enseignement Supérieur Privé

ENGLISH COURSE FOR EUROPEAN LAWYERS at MAGDALENE COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE 10th-21st Sept. 1990
Brochure from: Anchor Language Services 30, Brick Row Cottages, Babraham, Cambridge CB2 4AL
Tel.: (0223) 836017. Fax: (0223) 837323.

"EXECUTIVE EDUCATION"
To place your advertising under this new heading, please contact:
Brooke Pilley - LH.T.
181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex.
Tel.: 46 37 93 83. Telex: 613 595. Fax: 46 37 52 12.

CASHMERE
AND ALSO SILK, LINEN, COTTON FOR SPRING AND SUMMER
KNITWEAR MANUFACTURER SELLS TOP QUALITY KNITWEAR AT FACTORY PRICES (MORE THAN 50% DISCOUNT ON REGULAR PRICES)
ELKAY FASHIONS - MONZA
VIA SGAMBATI 26 (NEAR PARCO DI MONZA AND NEW HOSPITAL)
TEL: 039-324695, MON. - SAT. H.9-19.

International Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
Edited in Paris TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1990 Printed in New York

HEADING FOR NORTH AMERICA?
You Can Now Receive Same-Day Delivery of The Global Newspaper in Key American Cities.
To subscribe call us toll-free in the U.S.:
1-800-882 2884.
(In New York, call: 212-752 3890.)
Or write: International Herald Tribune, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022.
Or Telex: 427175, Or Fax: 212-7558785.

Jürgen Schwarz/The Associated Press

OLD MASTERS — East Berliners walking near the Berlin Wall on Wednesday, observing a painting that depicts Leonid I. Brezhnev greeting the former East German leader, Erich Honecker.

One-Man Rule in Africa: Out of Step With Times

By Neil Henry
Washington Post Service

NAIROBI — Hours after security forces routed rioters from the streets of this East African capital Tuesday night during a third day of civil unrest, a ragged beggar on an otherwise deserted street repeatedly muttered, *"Nyayo! Nyayo!"* It means *"Footsteps! Footsteps!"* and is the slogan of President Daniel arap Moi's government.

Throughout Kenya, the words evoke the aim of following the economic and political path charted by Kenya's founding father and first president, Jomo Kenyatta. But the footsteps here and elsewhere in Africa appear for the moment to be leading in the opposite direction — down a new road, away from single-party states led by authoritarian rulers.

NEWS ANALYSIS

The riots here and the violent clashes that occurred between the police and protesters last month in Zambia reflect larger political and economic tensions on the continent as traditional leaders of sub-Saharan Africa struggle to contend with modern demands for change.

"This is not the only place in Africa where this is going on," said Smith Hempstone, the U.S. ambassador to Kenya. "It may mean different things in different places."

"Some of it seems to be a generalized protest over economic conditions," he said, while "some may be a desire for reform of the existing government structure."

In Kenya, the struggle encompasses both. What began with the arrest of political opponents rapidly turned into riots by unemployed young men, many of whom seemed more interested in burning cars, robbing bystanders and throwing stones at the police than in forming new political parties.

The path of one-party rule blazed by Kenyatta now is attacked by domestic and foreign critics for stifling dissent and political freedom. Amid charges of rampant corruption in Kenya's government, the nation is steadily losing foreign investors, and international aid donors have begun a review of some of the nearly $1 billion the nation receives each year.

Mr. Moi's reaction to the criticism has been forthright and swift, if predictable.

Maintaining that single-party rule by the Kenya African National Union is here to stay, the Kenyan ruler ordered political dissidents and opponents jailed and attacked foreign governments that expressed concern for human and civil rights here, particularly the United States, for meddling in the nation's affairs. Among those jailed were two former cabinet members, Kenneth Matiba and Charles Rubia.

The Moi government sent an even sharper signal by announcing that security forces had been ordered to "use any force necessary" to stifle the unrest, which has subsided in Nairobi but has reportedly spread to rural areas. The government reported that 15 people have so far been killed and 61 injured in violence Mr. Moi has attributed to "hooligans" and "drug addicts."

But in a country of almost 24 million people, where unemployment among the young is more than 40 percent and the economy has grown 2.9 percent a year over the past decade while population has risen more than 4 percent annually, popular discontent and desire for change are by no means unique to society's outcasts.

Reacting to calls for economic and political change from foreign donors and domestic opponents, a number of African countries in recent months have announced plans to move from single-party to multiparty political systems.

Zaire, Benin, Gabon and Ivory Coast have been in the forefront of those countries promising change, but even impoverished Zambia and Angola and Somalia, which are embroiled in wars, have declared their intent to take similar steps. Nigeria's military regime, despite a recent coup attempt, has also insisted that it will keep its promise to return power within two years to democratically elected civilian leaders.

In some ways, the avowed changes reflect unlikely attempts by traditional autocratic rulers to fall in step and to compete with democratic transformations occurring elsewhere in the world that are influencing the policies and decisions of foreign aid donors.

Western lenders and institutions such as the World Bank, for instance, are placing an increasing emphasis on economic change and political tolerance in Africa as preconditions for assistance. The shift comes after a lost decade of development in the 1980s, when real income for most of the 450 million people of the continent declined.

Somalia's longtime ruler, Mohammed Siad Barre, had little choice but to say the Somalia political system would change after donors led by the United States slashed more than $100 million in annual economic and military aid in response to widespread human rights abuses.

A number of African countries in recent months have announced plans to move *from single-party to* multiparty political systems.

But promising political change and delivering it are two different matters. Mr. Siad Barre still controls Somalia tightly and has announced no plans to give up power or to hold elections.

Similarly, many political analysts and dissidents in Africa seem skeptical of the sincerity, willingness and ability of Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, Félix Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia — each of whom has ruled for more than a quarter-century — to give up power or even allow real opposition.

In Zambia, where Mr. Kaunda last month scheduled an October referendum for the people to decide whether they want more than one political party, many already have expressed skepticism about whether the poll will be fair and honest. Mr. Kaunda has turned down demands by dissidents that the United Nations supervise the referendum. While opponents of single-party rule have been refused permission to campaign for the vote, Mr. Kaunda has recently taken to the stump to get out the single-party vote.

When asked if he planned to vote in the referendum, one young Zambian said no. "I believe in multiparty," he said, insisting that the October vote will be rigged.

The turmoil that has swept Africa suggests that when governments come to grips with the two-fisted demand for both political and economic change, the latter fist packs the bigger punch. Sharp increases in government spending and other austerity measures encouraged by foreign lenders and the International Monetary Fund have inspired protests, riots and strikes in numerous African countries.

In Ivory Coast, Mr. Houphouët-Boigny was forced to consider political changes only when he was faced with critical strikes by public service workers demanding back pay and wage increases.

Likewise, Mr. Kaunda set the referendum date for multiparty rule only after demonstrators violently protested a doubling of the price of cornmeal by the government. The increase was part of a series of IMF-style economic changes that included other austerity measures.

However, Roger Chongwe, a Zambian human rights lawyer, mirrored the assessment of many advocates of political change in Lusaka when he described the food price increases and the resulting riots that claimed at least 23 lives as "a tragedy of one-party government."

"We need to restructure the economy and make cuts in the budget, certainly," he said. "But it was not accidental that these cuts were made in food subsidies and not in the public funds spent to support the ruling party."

Kenya Death Toll at 22 In 5th Day of Rioting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NAIROBI — Security forces and youths fought sporadically on the outskirts of Nairobi on Wednesday, the fifth day of unrest triggered by demonstrations for multiparty democracy.

The police shot and killed two people who had hijacked a bus on a road north of Nairobi, arresting three others, a Western diplomat said.

The deaths, after at least five on Tuesday, brought to 22 the number killed since Saturday.

In northeastern Nairobi's slum districts, police forces were called in to quell a stone-throwing mob.

Armed patrols toured downtown Nairobi. Traffic was lighter than usual there, but business was returning to normal and bus services were resuming was after severe disruptions during the protests.

The government ordered all bus drivers Wednesday to return to their normal schedules by Thursday afternoon or lose their licenses.

The government announced Tuesday that 15 people had died in riots Monday. At least five more were killed Tuesday, four of them when police fired on a crowd in Gituguri, 16 miles (25 kilometers) north of Nairobi, police sources said. The police have been given free rein to quell the unrest.

According to the government, 63 people have been wounded in the riots.

About 1,040 people appeared in courts in Nairobi and Nakuru, 85 miles (140 kilometers) northwest, charged with looting and rioting, the Daily Nation reported Wednesday.

Most in Nairobi pleaded guilty and were sentenced to four months; the majority of cases in Nakuru were postponed until July 23, according to the newspaper.

Strife erupted Saturday in Nairobi when about 500 people gathered in defiance of a ban on demonstrations against Kenya's one-party system. The demonstrators also sought the release of prominent opposition members who were arrested last week.

The government attributed the unrest for the most part to "hooligans" and tribal rivals. Some witnesses said youths seemed more intent on smashing store windows and burning cars than on forming a democracy.

Foreign Minister Wilson Ndolo Ayah, who is in Ethiopia for the annual summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, said the time was not ripe for multiparty politics in Kenya.

After a coup attempt in 1982, President Daniel arap Moi, who abruptly returned to Kenya from the summit meeting on Tuesday, outlawed all political parties except his Kenya African National Union.

He said the Kenya African National Union would eventually "evolve" into more than one party, adding, "We cannot ignore the changes in the world."

Mr. Ndolo Ayah also lashed out at the U.S. ambassador, Smith Hempstone Jr., for voicing the State Department's concern over the arrests of opposition members.

"We are very unhappy at the behavior of the U.S. ambassador," Mr. Ndolo Ayah said.

A Kenyan human-rights lawyer, Gibson Kamau Kuria, was given refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi on Saturday, fearing that he would be arrested. *(UPI, Reuters)*

EUROPEAN TOPICS

TV in the House of Commons Receives a Favorable Review

Television coverage of the British House of Commons, which began on a trial basis in November, should become permanent, a Commons committee said in a report Wednesday.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and other critics originally opposed the idea, saying they feared for the reputation of the Commons because of boisterous behavior among MPs.

The all-party Select Committee on the Televising of Proceedings of the House said the experiment had met with a generally enthusiastic response from millions of viewers and "should be judged a success."

Parliament voted last summer to let the experiment go ahead. Strict rules were set, including a ban on the screening of "occasions of grave disorder."

The 650-member Commons is scheduled to vote on the committee's recommendation within next two weeks. The House of Lords has permitted television since 1985.

The Woes of Millions of People In 'Precarious' Temporary Jobs

Millions of people in Western Europe are working part-time or in temporary jobs without adequate pensions or social security benefits, according to a study by the International Institute for Labor Studies.

The so-called precarious jobs, including work at home and self-employment, steadily eroded stable wage employment during the 1970s and 1980s, said the Geneva-based institute, a semi-independent body linked to the International Labor Organization.

Part-time work, which developed during a labor shortage in the 1960s, has lately become "an inefficient instrument" used by governments to reduce unemployment by redistributing jobs, the report said, thus transforming "open unemployment into underemployment." In 1985, 22.6 percent of all wage employment in the Netherlands was part-time, as was 21.8 percent in Britain, 12.3 percent in West Germany and 10.5 percent in France. The share of women in part-time employment ranged from 51 percent in the Netherlands to 21 percent in France.

High unemployment rates have weakened the position of job-seekers, the study said, while enabling employers to offer less attractive terms. But the trend also has drawbacks for employers because short-term workers are not highly productive and their motivation is likely to be weak.

Around Europe

Frederick the Great, the 18th-century king who made Prussia a military power, is to be reinterred at Sanssouci, his palace in the East German city of Potsdam. Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, a direct descendant of King Frederick II, told the Berliner Morgenpost newspaper that the Hohenzollern family would respect the monarch's wish to be buried there, now that Germany was soon to be united. The king's remains were removed from Potsdam in 1944 as heavy Allied bombing raids came nearer. The king was buried in 1952 at the Hohenzollern castle in Hechingen, West Germany.

Hungary's first monument dedicated to the Jewish victims of the Nazis in World War II was inaugurated Sunday at the Great Synagogue in Budapest. About 1,000 people attended the ceremony, including survivors of the Holocaust, in which more than 600,000 Hungarian Jews were killed. The memorial, in black granite and chrome steel is made to resemble a huge weeping willow or an inverted menorah, the seven-pronged candelabrum used in Jewish worship. It is the work of Imre Varga, a Hungarian sculptor. Prime Minister Jozsef Antall said his government would "do its utmost to let Jews live in Hungary without fear."

Sytske Looijen

Italy and France Are Sending Ships To Ferry Out Albanian Refugees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Italy and France will send ships to Albania to ferry out more than 3,500 Albanian refugees who have sought asylum in three West European embassies, Italian authorities said Wednesday.

The first ship will leave the Italian port of Brindisi for Albania on Thursday evening, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

It will bring out first many of the approximately 2,200 people who have packed the West German Embassy, since they are living in the worst conditions, a Foreign Ministry official said.

A French ship will go to Albania on Friday.

The Italian ferry operation was organized through the intercession of a UN representative in Tirana, the Albanian capital. Italian authorities said that an accord had been reached with the Communist government and that "now we are talking about details" of the operation.

"The Albanians have reserved for themselves the right to decide at the last minute" what time the ships will arrive at the Adriatic port city of Durres, the spokesman said.

He added that authorities were afraid that if people knew the details of the operation, they would rush to the ships and "it would be a thing of biblical proportions."

Officials said the ships would take about 2,200 people from the West German Embassy, more than 800 from the Italian Embassy and about 540 from the French Embassy.

The other embassies have fewer people and will work out agreements individually with the government, the spokesman said.

After unusual street protests against Albania's hard-line government this month, thousands of mostly young dissidents fled from a police crackdown into embassy compounds in Tirana.

Thousands have been sleeping in corridors and gardens in sweltering heat, and their health needs are beginning to cause concern. More and more are suffering from serious problems and need medical treatment, Western diplomats said.

"The health situation at the embassies is deteriorating rapidly," a diplomat said.

The first 51 refugees left their country Tuesday for Czechoslovakia on a plane sent by that nation's president, Vaclav Havel.

Two Italian ferries, the Appia and the Espresso Grecia, will bring the refugees to Brindisi, about 85 miles (about 135 kilometers) across the Adriatic from Albania, the Merchant Marine Ministry said.

From there, the Albanians who had been in the West German Embassy will catch trains to Germany.

The vessels, which carry about 1,000 people each, usually take tourists to Greece. It was not clear whether they will have to make return trips for the refugees.

The first ferry will leave Brindisi Thursday evening and return the next morning.

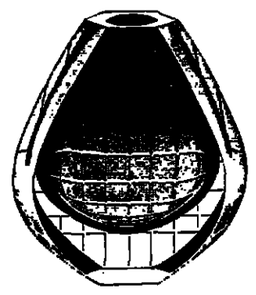
The Italian spokesman said that ferrying out the Albanians was "the most obvious thing" to do since the airport in Tirana was small.

The Albanian leader, Ramiz Alia, introduced some economic changes this year and began to improve ties with other countries. The government has said it will consider establishing relations with the United States. But Alia has made clear that he does not plan to adopt multiparty democracy or shed key communist principles.

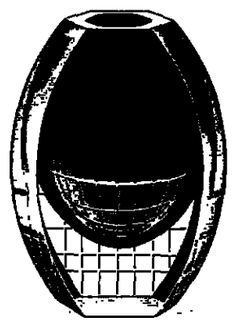
The Italian official said the shake-up "favored this solution" of the ferries. The official said he hoped that the adoption of internal change in Albania would prevent a repetition of the assault on the foreign embassies.

Travel has been nearly impossible for most Albanians for 45 years, but the government recently said that all Albanians over 16 were entitled to a passport.

(AP, Reuters)



NEPTUNE VASE
WITH COBALT BLUE
INNER CASING



11, PL. DE LA MADELEINE, 75008 PARIS
42 65 36 26

Baccarat

30 BIS, RUE DE PARADIS, 75010 PARIS
47 70 64 30

AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Leading subsidy book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types, fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, scholarly and religious works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet H-3 Vantage Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, N.Y. 10001 U.S.A.

AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPER IN PARIS

James Gordon Bennett and the New York Herald

A special exhibition on the history and legends of the newspaper which has become today's

International Herald Tribune.

Every day except Monday, through Sept. 30.
Musée d'Orsay, Paris.

Only One Name Brings You Complete Daily Coverage Of World Events All Rolled-Up In One Outstanding News Source.

Subscribe today and save up to

50% off the newsstand price.

Country/Currency		12 months + 52 ISSUES	CONSUMER SAVINGS	6 months + 26 ISSUES
Austria	A.Sch.	5,100	3,372	2,800
—hand delivery Vienna	A.Sch.	5,400	2,972	3,000
Belgium	B.Fr.	11,000	7,200	6,000
Denmark	D.Kr.	3,100	3,368	1,700
Finland	F.M.	2,000	3,256	1,100
France	F.F.	1,600	1,312	880
Germany (mail)	D.M.	600	348	330
—*hand delivery	D.M.	758	268	389
Great Britain	£	150	105	82
Greece (mail)	Dr.	33,000	28,880	18,000
—hand delivery Athens	Dr.	41,000	36,880	23,000
Ireland	Ir£	155	88	85
Italy	Lire	420,000	368,000	231,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	11,000	7,888	6,000
Netherlands	Fl.	600	432	340
Norway (airmail)	N.Kr.	2,250	1,950	1,200
—**hand delivery	N.Kr.	2,700	900	1,480
Portugal	Esc.	31,000	30,500	17,000
Spain (mail)	Ptas.	35,000	25,000	19,200
—***hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas.	38,000	27,000	20,900
—***hand delivery Madrid	Ptas.	51,480		25,740
Sweden (airmail)	S.Kr.	2,200	1,440	1,210
—**hand delivery	S.Kr.	2,800	360	1,540
Switzerland	S.Fr.	500	440	275
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, Middle East	$	500	100	275
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia	$	650	150	355
Central/Latin America	$	600	150	330

YES, I want one outstanding daily news source. This is the IHT subscription term I prefer (check appropriate boxes):

- ☐ 12 Months (364 issues in all with 52 bonus issues).
- ☐ 6 Months (182 issues in all with 26 bonus issues).
- ☐ My check is enclosed (payable to the IHT).
- ☐ Please charge my credit card account
  - ☐ American Express ☐ MasterCard
  - ☐ Diners Club ☐ VISA

CARD ACCT. NO. _____

EXPIRY DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/CODE _____

COUNTRY _____

TEL. _____

FAX _____ 12-7-90

Return your coupon to:
Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle
92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

This offer expires December 31, 1990, and is available to new subscribers only.

* For information concerning special hand-delivery in major German cities call IHT Germany at: (069) 69.48.92 or fax (069) 69.48.94. Rates do not include free issues.
** At these rates, you can get morning hand delivery in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Goteborg and Malmo.
*** At these rates, hand delivery is available by morning in Barcelona, the same day in Seville and Valencia and the next day in Bilbao. For Madrid, hand-delivery is available by morning, but without the free issues.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESCORTS & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE
Head office in New York
1841 Broadway, Ste 1000, NYC 10023
212-765-7896
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED

AT YOUR SERVICE
VIP ESCORT AGENCY
LONDON
American Express Accepted
581 2811, 9AM-MIDNIGHT

MERCEDES
V.I.P ESCORT AGENCY
9 AM TILL MIDNIGHT - 7 DAYS
MAJOR CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED
TEL: LONDON
(071) 351 6666

LONDON BRAZILIAN Escorts
Tel: 071 724 5297/971. Open 7 days.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

THE ZOE PARTNERSHIP
Escort Service NOW IN LONDON
Europe's most sophisticated escort agency has arrived.
071 580 3192

MADRID SHADOWS
Escort Service
Telephone 341-262.99.93

****ZURICH****
Top Escort Service. Tel: 01/41 76 09

************TOKY************
First Class Escort / Guide Service. Tel: (03) 351 - 2278 . Discriminating Service for executives.

GENEVA * JOY *
Escort Service. 022 / 21 99 61

MADRID IMPACT ESCORT and Guide Service. Multilingual. Visa. Open 11am - midnight. Tel: 261 41 42

ESCORTS & GUIDES

CHELSEA ESCORT SERVICE.
51 Beauchamp Place, London SW3.
Tel: 01-584 6513 Established 18 years.

GENEVA * MELODIE
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel 022/46 11 58

****ZURICH****
Caroline Escort Service 01/252 6174

ZURICH SUSAN
ESCORT SERVICE. Tel: 01/362 05 80

LACE Escort Service
Malaysians, Chinese, Thai.
London 071 373 7275

ATHENS EXECUTIVE ESCORT AND Guide Service. 7 days a week, English spoken. Tel: 7220572 Athens

*** LONDON PARIS EXCLUSIVE LINK ***
Anne + Claire French VIP Escort Service. London (071) 351-1152

NEW IN BRUSSELS ! BACCARA !! Multilingual VIP First Class Escort Service. All credit cards. 02/374.59.06

ESCORTS & GUIDES

LONDON GEISHA SERVICE
For Oriental, Chinese, Japanese + European. Tel: 370 5972.

MILAN & LUGANO EXCLUSIVE **** Multilingual Escort Service. Tel: (39-2) 8691.479.

BRUSSELS. CATHY High Class Escort Service. Tel: (02) 734-1586 or (02) 733-3321. Credit cards accepted.

***** MADRID *** CHRISTIE ***** Guide Service. Telephone: (341) 571 52 62.

VIENNA BUTTERFLY ESCORT 833371

MADRID DISCRETION ESCORT and guide service. Tel: 523 39 09

ORIENT JAPANESE CHINESE THAI Escort service. Days and evenings. Please phone 071 225 3314 London.

- NEW TOP LUXURY ELITE ESCORT - UPPER CLASS VIP FRENCH ITALIAN LONDON 7 days 071 581 2069.

******* FRANKFURT ******* Princess Escort Service, 7 days. Tel: 069 / 666 25 64.

FRANKFURT * PRIVATE * Sophisticated Escort Service. Call: 069/444 998.

ESCORTS & GUIDES

GENEVA **ROYALGENEVA** ** VIP ESCORT SERVICE ** OPEN 7 DAYS. Tel: 022/781.27.72.

GENEVA FAVOURITE Escort Service. Tel: 022 / 21 97 46

AMSTERDAM LIBERTY ESCORT Top Class Service. Tel: 31.20-180604. Credit Cards accepted

*** * * MUNICH * * * 91 23 14** ESCORT & GUIDE AGENCY. THE FRIENDLY SERVICE.

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE ESCORT Service. Number One. Telephone: (0) 20-34 27 82

TOKYO PRESTIGE ESCORT SERVICE 24 hours available. Tel: (03) 588-0827

ZURICH AMANDA AGENCY Highest Guide Service. Tel: ZURICH 383.08.55.

************ VIENNA ************ MARY'S ESCORT SERVICE 36 92 213

FRANKFURT ** BUNNY'S ** First class Escort Service Tel: 069/728957 06172/303200

- ZURICH - DOMINA LADY JANE Escort Service *** Credit cards. Tel: 01 / 202 73 59.

FRANKFURT-NEW EVA'S ESCORT AND TRAVEL SERVICE. Tel: 069 / 597 66 66 - (seven days).

DUESSELDORF - COLOGNE "Penthouse" High Class Escort Service. THE BEST IN TOWN. 0211/49 16 33.

MADRID SECRET Escort & Guide Service. Tel: (34-1) 270 45 87 from 12 am to midnight

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

Working With Gorbachev

Struggling to strike a balance, the seven in Houston have offered a few thoughts on aid to the Soviets and the Chinese. They committed themselves, the seven said, to working with the Soviet Union as it tries to create an open society. They saw some flickers of improvement in the Chinese government's performance, but it is going to have to go a lot farther, particularly in human rights, before the seven fully lift the sanctions imposed last year.

The United States, rightly, does not intend to offer cash aid to either the Soviets or the Chinese. Secretary of State James Baker made that very clear in his press conference. But the declaration by the heads of the seven big industrial democracies does not seem to bind all of them uniformly.

The American position, as Mr. Baker expounded it, is that all seven want to see perestroika succeed. And the United States thinks that technical assistance — advice rather than money — is the best way to help. But it is the West Germans and the Japanese, with their huge trading surpluses, who now have the greatest capacity to extend financial help.

Foreign aid has many purposes. It often leads to commercial advantages for the donor, a consideration in Japan's proposals for China. It can buy a measure of stability for an economy in trouble, a thought much in Europeans' minds as they apprehensively watch the decline of living standards in the Soviet Union. The West Germans hope, in particular, to buy Soviet acquiescence to the unification of their country. From the beginning, the purpose of the discussions in Houston was not to impose a uniform policy on all seven countries but to set reasonable and agreed limits on their differences as they deal with the Soviet Union and China.

The appeals for help from the Soviet Union, the United States's great adversary for nearly half a century, open questions of depth and political fascination. The challenge is not to forget that the most important business now lies elsewhere. Despite the quarrel among the seven over the rules of world trade, the issue is familiar, grubby, tiresome and crucial.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Those White House Gases

Reduce greenhouse gases? The Bush administration made it clear at the economic summit meeting in Houston that it wants no part of an international timetable to limit emissions of carbon dioxide, which many fear will lead to a catastrophic warming of the earth's climate.

There are valid arguments against rushing into speculative, costly fixes. But President Bush and his chief of staff, John Sununu, have not made them. They cloak their inaction in gaseous language and dubious science. That is an insult to the allies and a political embarrassment for Mr. Bush.

The computer models that predict global warming are full of uncertainties — good reason to resist a draconian program to reduce emissions. But these same models, and many scientists, suggest that some warming is likely. And that is reason enough to take sensible precautions.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl said that West Germany was prepared to reduce its carbon dioxide emissions by 25 percent in 15 years.

Some economists think that is an affordable goal. Mr. Sununu thinks it is a recipe for national suicide that would force the United States to abandon fossil fuels and drive it into a depression.

Mr. Sununu, whose impatience with environmentalists stops just short of contempt, adumbrates his dark vision with half-truths. Most carbon dioxide emissions, he says, come from decaying vegetation. That is true; but what threatens to shatter the global balance is not nature but a century of man-made emissions from automobiles, electrical utilities and industry.

Except for the United States, every nation represented at the summit meeting has pledged to stabilize greenhouse gases.

Mr. Bush's negative response might be understandable if he had offered an alternative. But he has been so busy saying no that he has not even opened for public discussion any number of sensible ideas to reduce carbon dioxide that are worth pursuing on their own merits.

Compared with other countries, for example, the United States uses energy recklessly. Improved automobile mileage standards would improve energy efficiency. So would an energy tax, which, quite apart from its value as insurance against global warming, would ease the deficit.

A sensible plan would also include incentives for using forms of energy that do not produce carbon dioxide, like solar and a new generation of safe nuclear plants. There would also be incentives for Third World countries to stop the burning of tropical forests, an act of ecological vandalism that releases huge amounts of carbon dioxide.

Mr. Bush takes pride in his innovative clean air bill and his decision to join an international agreement to abolish ozone-threatening chemicals. Those are fine achievements, but they do not unhook him from a campaign promise he made on Aug. 31, 1988.

"Those who think we are powerless to do anything about the 'greenhouse effect' are forgetting about the 'White House effect,'" he said. "As president, I intend to do something about it." Do what?

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Strains in the Balkans

Yugoslavia, the state Woodrow Wilson assembled out of the fragmented Balkans after World War I, may not be "Balkanizing" all the way back into separate nations, but it is coming under ever sharper strain. In the northwestern (formerly Austro-Hungarian) republics, local nationalism has taken a democratic form and produced elected non-Communist governments in Slovenia and Croatia. This is welcome.

But enlightenment is not the only current running there. Enough freedom has arrived finally to permit public airing of the mass killings committed by Communist resistance Partisans as World War II ended; the victims included large numbers of the Croatian Ustashi fascist movement. These revived memories of Communist and ethnic terror are bound to weigh heavily on the progress of the new democratic movements.

In the southern and eastern, formerly Turkish-ruled parts of Yugoslavia, nationalism has taken a darker turn, especially in the dominant republic of Serbia. The party chief, Slobodan Milosevic, playing on his region's economic envy and political ambition, has been seeking to leash the awakened ethnic Albanian majority (90 percent) in Serbian-controlled Kosovo. A crackdown has left dozens of Albanians dead, and the region is on fire. Across the border, meanwhile, long-reclusive Albania itself has begun to seethe in the ways that have been transforming the rest of Eastern Europe in the last year.

Yugoslavia's unity and nationalist resolve were useful to the West in the Cold War years to make that country an effective check on Soviet influence in Europe's sensitive Balkan quarter. In turn, the Cold War enabled a Communist Party, ostensibly one rising above Yugoslavia's ethnic rivalries, to stay in power.

Now no East European country is so threatened by the East-West warming. The glue of fear of Moscow is gone, and the West no longer has the same strategic reason to promote a strong, united Yugoslavia. On the contrary, though the West is certainly not looking to see any East European country split along ethnic lines, its messages of democracy, human rights and respect for local nationalism all tend to work against the old Communist style of centralized rule — a rule more or less repressive, it must be recalled, depending on circumstances of the day. For Yugoslavs, a difficult passage is in train.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Backing the Right Horse

Right-wing opponents of Mikhail Gorbachev remain numerous, noisy, angry and obstructionist, as they have been unInhibitedly demonstrating at the Communist Party Congress. But they have been largely outmaneuvered and outclassed by those whose deeds and plans they direly proclaim are bringing the Soviet Union to ruin.

On Tuesday, Mr. Gorbachev was overwhelmingly re-elected as the party's general secretary. The day before he achieved a singular political victory by winning approval for a thorough reorganization of the Politburo. What the Politburo changes portend is a more extensive diffusion of responsibility, leading inevitably to a further reduction of centralized Communist Party authority, and diminishing the influence of entrenched opponents of change.

Mr. Gorbachev's ability to pursue greater reforms should now be enhanced. His goal in this seems clear. What he is trying to do above all else is preserve the Soviet Union as a political whole. He long ago concluded that the only hope of preventing national fragmentation is through a new federal system that would give the restive republics a bigger voice. The redesigned Politburo is a step in that direction, and certainly the West must applaud Mr. Gorbachev's achievement.

The West has a great deal at stake in the success of the Gorbachev reforms, and a victory of this magnitude allows it to feel it is backing the right horse.

— The Los Angeles Times.

NATO was designed as a fortress against Soviet aggression. Now it is to become a bridge of understanding. In a dramatic gesture, [NATO has] invited Mikhail Gorbachev and other East European leaders to address its next assembly as a way of building lasting ties. The possibilities of cooperation are tantalizing, and depend on Mr. Gorbachev holding his country and party together. An unstable Soviet Union is nearly as much a menace to the West as a militarily aggressive one. To meet the challenge, NATO has demonstrated imagination.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, *Chairman 1958-1982*

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, *Publisher*

JOHN VINOCUR, *Executive Editor* • WALTER WELLS, *News Editor* • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMORE, *Deputy Editors* • CARL GEWIRTZ, *Associate Editor* • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, *Editor of the Editorial Pages* • REGINALD DALE, *Economic and Financial Editor*

RENÉ BONDY, *Deputy Publisher* • RICHARD H. MORGAN, *Associate Publisher* • FRANÇOIS DESMAISONS, *Associate Director* • JUANITA I. CASPARI, *Advertising Sales Director* • ROBERT FARRE, *Circulation Director, Europe* • KOURDT HOWELL, *Director, Information Systems*

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertising, 613595; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel.472-7768. Tlx: RS56928 Mng. Dir. Asia, Rolf D. Kruneguhl, 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 8610616. Telex: 61170 Mng. Dir. U.K., Garry Thorne, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 836-4802. Telex: 263009 Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel. (069) 726755. Tlx 416721 Pres. U.S.: Michael Canroy, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex: 427175 S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

© 1990, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Why France's Defense Minister Still Feeds With the Lions

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Barely a year ago, the defense ministers of the Western world were the lions of the savanna, foraging happily in the high grass of ever-expanding budgets. But the demise of the Soviet threat on their watch has turned the warrior-politicians into a grumpy and querulous lot, scavenging for dwindling assets that civilians now covet.

When George Bush, Margaret Thatcher and Helmut Kohl met in London last week to make the most important military changes in NATO's 41-year history, they felt comfortable leaving at home Dick Cheney, Tom King and Gerhard Stoltenberg. Several hundred indispensable functionaries from the 16 allied countries milled around the NATO summit meeting, without a defense minister in sight.

Yesterday's men? That is the impression that Cheney & Co. leave with their rearguard actions. But meet a defense minister who is seeking a 4 percent (after inflation) increase in defense spending next year. He is Jean-Pierre Chevènement of France, a man to whom peace dividends are anathema.

France is, as always, different. Mr. Chevènement gets a respectful hearing in Paris when he argues that the world has become significantly more dangerous in the past year. He hurries to reassure the populace that French troops abroad will not be cut any time soon. More nuclear weapons are needed for national defense, he says without provoking an outcry.

Part of the reason is the conspiracy of silence that reigns in France in the guise of a "consensus on defense." Tired of blaming each other for the defeats of World War II, Indochina and Algeria, the French agreed two decades ago not to argue about defense in political campaigns. The major parties accept heavy spending on an independent nuclear force and a large conventional army as a national duty. Military spending has become a virility symbol.

His vision is of a new Europe both unstable and vulnerable.

But that alone does not explain the resonance that Mr. Chevènement's gloomy vision of the future evokes here. Unlike Mr. Cheney and others, Mr. Chevènement is not simply seen to be catering to his clientele of admirals and generals by harping on a Soviet threat that is no longer manifest. The French defense minister asserts an arresting strategic vision of a new Europe unstable and vulnerable, not whole and free.

"There is a giant vacuum opening" in the center of Europe as the Soviet empire collapses and U.S. withdrawals from a reunited Germany begin," Mr. Chevènement says. "You would have to be blind not to see that in five years we will face a strategic vacuum."

A man of quirky brilliance and dapper appearance, he began his career on the Marxist wing of the Socialist Party and has migrated toward the center and toward Gaullist orthodoxy.

The minister diplomatically leaves part of his message unspoken. But his remarks suggest that the United States, a well-meaning but inconstant power, will pull its forces out of Europe more quickly than anyone now thinks. Without saying so, the French must take over much of the burden the Americans are laying down.

The new Germany cannot be relied on to pursue the security policies accepted by today's divided Germany. And Russia, as distinct from the Soviet Union, will be a military problem for Western Europe, whatever its ruling system.

"Russia does not need to be an empire to be the strongest military power in Europe; the Russian population itself is more than 150 million, which is easily the largest population on the continent. Russia's territory is 30 times as large as the next largest country in Europe, which is France," Mr. Chevènement noted in a thoughtful speech to senior officers on May 21.

Moreover, he worries about the ethnic rivalries and nationalisms of Central Europe. He interrupted me once when I began a theoretical question about Central Europe to say: "But I am the mayor of a town in Central Europe. For the people of Belfort, these are not academic questions."

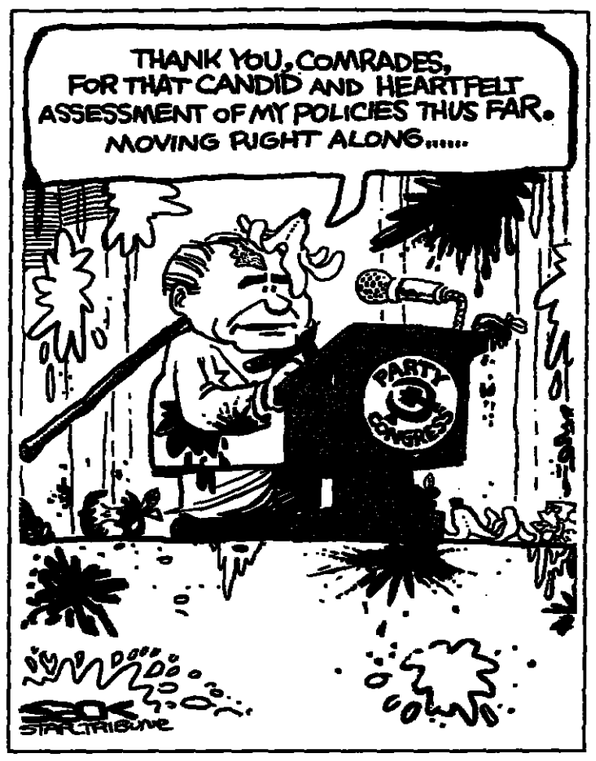
Belfort is a fortress town in Alsace that commands the gap between the Jura and Vosges mountain ranges, the natural invasion route between Germany and France. It has been the scene of siege and countersiege through the centuries. "States follow the policies of their geography," Napoleon said.

Mr. Chevènement's views show that statesmen do too.

"I have to make decisions for the year 2000," Mr. Chevènement says, pointing to the long time involved in building up or building down equipment and force structures. France lost the war of 1940 because of "decisions made in 1925, when it was decided to build the Maginot Line" in a moment of peace.

This is Mr. Chevènement's answer to my obvious observation that his views are totally out of line with the good vibrations of the NATO meeting and the times in general. For the moment, he still feeds with the lions, while other defense ministers scrabble for bones.

The Washington Post.



So Much for Gorbachev's Tea Party

By Marshall I. Goldman

MOSCOW — It looked briefly as if the 28th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party might be as civil as an English tea party. Mikhail Gorbachev, the party's general secretary, tried his best in his opening speech to bring the various factions together. Like a Western politician, he appealed for calm and compromise and attacked extremists of both the reform and anti-reform camps.

It was a good try.

But by the second day, particularly after a speech by Yegor Ligachev, it was clear that there would be few compromises. Mr. Ligachev, one of Mr. Gorbachev's harshest critics in the anti-reform camp, was determined to blame Mr. Gorbachev for the decline in party influence and for what he regarded as the resulting deterioration in the Soviet economy.

As far as Mr. Ligachev was concerned, if this was to be a tea party, it would be a Russian tea party and Mr. Ligachev would be in charge of the samovar. To prove his point, he proceeded to smash a few tea cups, and even decided to seek election as No. 2 in the party — a pointed reminder to President Gorbachev that the conservatives cannot be taken for granted.

Rising to the challenge, Gorbachev allies like Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Alexander Yakovlev, the president's international affairs adviser, insisted that whatever the party's problems, perestroika was better than what had preceded it. It was proving difficult, they said, to leave the Stalinist heritage behind, but the important thing was to start.

All three speeches set off bursts of applause longer and more fervent than what Mr. Gorbachev received.

Given the passions at both extremes, it is hard to see how Mr. Gorbachev can hold the party together. In the first five months of this year, 130,000 people have quit the party — about the same as in all of last year. More will follow.

Several of my Moscow friends report that they have been asked to postpone their own resignations until the whole organization can resign en masse.

Even the editors of Kommunist, the main party magazine, have refused to send in their party dues until they see which way things go.

This was not what Mr. Gorbachev had in mind for the party congress. There was indeed supposed to be a party purge, but of a very different sort. In the good old days — a few months ago, that is — when those on both the left and right fringes were in disgrace or on their way out, Mr. Gorbachev decided to advance the congress from 1991, when it was scheduled to be held. The sooner he cleansed his ranks of opposition, he calculated, the sooner and quicker reforms could be achieved.

But economic crisis and the increasing signs of anarchy in Soviet life have given his opponents a second wind that could threaten the party's existence.

Both foes (Ligachev) and allies (Shevardnadze and Yakovlev) received far more applause than Gorbachev did himself.

This is already a most unusual congress. Debates have been fierce, with a level of passion not seen since the 1920s.

And the Soviets did not invite party functionaries from other comradely countries and parties, as they have almost always done. Mr. Gorbachev probably did not want to add to the factionalism within the congress. Fidel Castro certainly would have aligned himself with the conservatives, while the Hungarians would have joined with the radical reformers. As for the Poles and the East Germans, they might not even have identified themselves as Communists.

The future is not promising. Mr. Gorbachev's immediate concern is to hold the party together. Assuming he is able to do that, he still has a long way to go. He cannot for a second neglect what is happening within the government itself. The national Supreme Soviet, or the Soviet parliament, has proved unable to resolve the country's problems. Power is gradually moving from the national level to the republic level.

Under Boris Yeltsin, the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Republic is encroaching rapidly on national powers. It wants to assume control of all Soviet factories within the Russian Republic. The supreme soviets of other republics, in Uzbekistan, Georgia and the Baltics, are doing or hinting at the same thing.

Even municipal groups are vying for power within their republics. The Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa city councils have begun to assert control over local factories and buildings, as well as apartments, which have long been controlled by the national government.

No wonder everyone is beginning to ask whether anyone is in charge.

To add to the confusion, thousands of coal miners challenged Mr. Gorbachev's authority Wednesday by launching a 24-hour strike. What makes this unusual is that their demands are political, not economic. They want the Communist Party to take itself out of miners' affairs.

Mr. Gorbachev's announced goal was to diminish the role of the party. He has done that. Now, however, there is growing confusion. As various arms of government, at different levels, begin to fight over control of economic activities, it appears that there may be need for a party after all. The party may be the only glue that can hold the country together.

The writer is Kathryn W. Davis professor of Soviet economics at Wellesley College and associate director of the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Prague Solution: Helping the East Help Itself

By Anthony M. Solomon and John Edwin Mroz

NEW YORK — Amid all the talk about aid to the Soviet Union, little is being said about the fragile economies of Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary, which are suffering from the monetary and economic reunification of the two Germanys. There is a way to address both issues at once.

Anticipating bankruptcies and plant closures, East German companies are canceling import and export contracts right and left. As a result, the country's trade with Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary has fallen by 15 percent to 20 percent in the last six months.

In the long run these three nations should restructure their economies to respond to the dynamic growth of a unified Germany. But the transition from subsidized and centralized state economies to global markets and hard currencies will be long and painful. What can be done? The Czechoslovaks have an interesting regional solution.

They are calling on the West to establish a special fund in the new European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The money would finance exports of industrial and consumer goods from Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary to the Soviet Union. This plan would alleviate shortages in the Soviet Union while combating rising plant closure and unemployment in the three countries. It would also enable the countries to maintain a major portion of their mutual trade (however uneconomic and uncompetitive by Western standards), helping assure a stable transition to democracy and free markets.

France and West Germany have been pushing for large direct credits to the Soviet Union. But everyone's interests can be better secured by the indirect approach put forward by the Prague government.

Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary would be required to use the money they earn on such exports for modernizing their production facilities and infrastructure. The Soviet Union would "repay" the dollar credit by investing in its own economy (in rubles) an amount equal to the total credit. The investments would be subject to approval by Western financial experts.

How much would be needed? The Czechoslovaks suggest $16 billion — $5 billion annually over three years to be spent on East European goods plus $1 billion for Soviet purchases of Western equipment. But even more moderate sums would achieve the plan's twin objectives.

In addition, it is essential that the West provide the working capital for a temporary clearing and payments union to help the three countries maintain mutual trade, production and employment during the transition period.

The countries have agreed, beginning next January, to price their trade with each other at world market prices payable in hard currencies. But unless there is a clearing arrangement to liquidate the net balances periodically, trade volumes will drastically decline. The money, it should be pointed out, would be paid back as the transition process moves along.

The world did not anticipate the impact that German monetary and economic unification would have on neighboring countries, which are already struggling with the transition to market economies. There is a danger — to date, only privately expressed — of a new division between rich and poor countries along the eastern border of a united Germany.

Bonn has expressed a sense of political responsibility for its neighbors, but its spending on reunification is already huge and the source of some controversy at home. Thus, Bonn should agree to shoulder the primary financial responsibility for the Czechoslovak plan but not to foot the entire bill. If the plan is to succeed it will have to have the support of all the Western industrial powers.

Mr. Solomon, former president of the New York Fed, is chairman of the Center for Soviet and East European Economic Transition at the Institute for East-West Security Studies. Mr. Mroz is the institute's president. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

For Walesa, Democracy Can Withstand Democracy

By Josef Kucio and Maciej Zalewski

NEARLY 10 years ago, Lech Walesa said what became the guiding principle of the Solidarity movement: "United we stand, divided we fall." Today he is dividing Solidarity.

Unity is no longer necessary because Solidarity's powerful opponent, the Polish United Workers' Party, has disappeared. Mr. Walesa believes the time has come for open competition — for the groups within Solidarity to declare themselves, form separate parties and advance their own programs.

His statements and actions have met with the resistance of several key former advisers. Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki interprets his call for the acceleration of reform as a threat to the difficult process of transforming the economy.

Bronislaw Geremek, the leader of Solidarity's parliamentary wing, says that Mr. Walesa's rhetoric and decision-making style are a danger to Poland's fragile democracy. Adam Michnik, editor in chief of Gazeta Wyborcza, warns that open political competition could release long-suppressed forces of xenophobia and anti-Semitism.

As a result of this political dispute (it is not a personal squabble as some have portrayed it), two new parties are taking shape. Mr. Walesa's opponents have formed the Alliance for Democracy, which favors cautious, evolutionary change; in general they justify their approach by arguing that to do otherwise would be to "destabilize" the situation.

Mr. Walesa and his supporters have founded the Center Alliance, which calls for accelerating reform — early parliamentary and presidential elections and the creation of a multiparty democracy. The reasoning is clear: The Polish people will not continue to bear the burden of economic reform in the absence of deep, prompt, visible changes in the political sphere.

The same old Communist-appointed managers are not only bungling things as before, but are also appropriating or looting state-owned property while they still have a chance. The average Pole, whose already low standard of living has fallen by nearly half since December, is likely to rebel and may reject the free-market economy now in its infancy.

Thus, members and former members of the nomenklatura must be stripped of their special privileges and of the property and wealth they acquired through them. To do so will require new legislation — which has been blocked by the Communist-dominated lower house of parliament.

Hence, it will also be necessary to oust the Communists and their allies from parliament by way of truly democratic elections as soon as possible. The railway strike that crippled the northern part of the country in May is a warning we cannot ignore.

Those who criticize Mr. Walesa for his political style are hardly beyond reproach themselves. This band of intellectuals dominates Solidarity not because it is representative of society at large, but because it was the group that took part in the round-table negotiations with the old government that led to Poland's new democracy. Now it claims that democracy in Poland is so fragile that it could be ruined by ... more democracy. What these intellectuals really fear is the loss of their dominant position.

Mr. Walesa said he was ready to do political battle, and he meant it. Is that not a part of democracy? Which is more dangerous to democracy — open, sometimes bad-tempered criticism or subtle manipulation? Mr. Walesa is well-known for the former; if elected president he would swing a "sharp ax," he has said, adding that he would rule by decree if necessary until a new constitution is in place.

But we should keep in mind the small group of Solidarity deputies who engineered General Wojciech Jaruzelski's election as president last summer. And we should recall that the front page of Mr. Michnik's Gazeta Wyborcza still carries the Solidarity logo, though the paper was taken over by a private company headed by Mr. Michnik himself.

Some people express concern about a flare-up of xenophobia. Such concern — even if it is justified, even if the danger of racism and nativism is higher in Poland than elsewhere in Europe — does not warrant curbs on parliamentary democracy.

Mr. Walesa, however, trusts Polish society — which, after all, maintained its faith in the fundamental values of democracy through decades of totalitarian rule, built a peaceful mass movement in defense of its rights and did not resort to acts of terrorism or revenge against a group it does hate, the Communists. It may be that those who do not trust Polish society do not trust it to vote for them.

Mr. Walesa has staked his claim against his former political allies. Now he wants the people to decide who should lead Poland. If the voters choose his party he wants to be president. He feels he is the best-qualified candidate, with a strong sense of society's mood and the authority, vision and determination to implement radical changes. When everyone else had failed he succeeded last month in talking the railway workers out of a strike that could have led to chaos.

Nearly two years ago Lech Walesa began the preliminary talks that marked the beginning of the transition from communism. Now he wants to bring this transition to a rapid close and lead Poland out of communism for good. Is this what society wants? He says, Let society choose.

Mr. Kucio is an editor of "Uncaptive Minds," a magazine on East European politics. Mr. Zalewski is deputy editor at Tygodnik Solidarnosc, the Solidarity weekly, and a member of the executive committee of the Warsaw region of Solidarity. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

By PANCHO.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Bulgaria Freedom?

CARLSBAD — The Grand Marshal of the Court of Bulgaria was present at the council held yesterday [July 11] by Prince Ferdinand's family. He had come expressly from Sophia with a communication from M. Stambouloff. All present finally agreed to put an end to the present condition of affairs, it was necessary either to proclaim Bulgaria's independence as advised by M. Stambouloff, or to abdicate.

1915: Isolating Warsaw

LONDON — As a first step toward isolating Warsaw from the east the Austro-Germans are making desperate efforts to reach the railway which connects Ivangorod, Kholm, Kovel and Rowno. That part of their army which is fighting in the quadrangle between the Vistula and the Bug has been checked. The enemy has been forced back, losing 15,000 prisoners, and Archduke Joseph's army has been unable to withstand Russian attacks.

1940: Pétain's Powers

BERNE — Defeated France turned back tonight [July 11] to an old provincial system of government, with an authoritarian basis and with the Capitol the onetime Palace of Kings at Versailles, now German occupied. "Capitalism and socialism are things of the past!" Premier Marshal Henri Pétain, eighty-four years old and, now, by decree, head of the French state, announced in a radio address at Vichy. "It is necessary now to fight against all internationalism!" Effective tomorrow, Pétain succeeds President Albert Lebrun, becoming both President and Premier. He will have full legislative power until a new Chamber of Deputies is formed, and, in case of an internal or external crisis, he is empowered to legislate without consulting the Chamber. Pétain will assume powers greater than any held by one person in France since the days of the Emperor Napoleon III.

— From the New York edition of the New York Herald Tribune.

OPINION

America Must Lower Walls, Too

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK — "The walls that once confined people and ideas are collapsing."

With those words the leaders of the Western alliance celebrated the end of the Cold War. They pledged to try to "overcome the legacy of decades of suspicion."

NATO's London declaration responded to the new realities in Europe in terms more forthright and more eloquent than the usual official prose.

It challenged the countries of NATO and the Warsaw Pact to adapt and act as people who are no longer adversaries.

Can the United States be as forthright in facing the end of the Cold War in its own attitudes? The question is a profound one. In numberless ways American law and policy are built on fear of communism. As communist ideology disintegrates, America too is challenged to "overcome the legacy of decades of suspicion."

An example is the ideological test imposed on foreigners who wish to visit the United States.

Since 1952, U.S. law has barred aliens who are Communists, anarchists or supporters of radical doctrine. Eminent authors and others have been excluded on suspicion of being in that category, to the nation's repeated embarrassment.

The State Department and the Immigration and Naturalization Service keep a list of suspected characters who may try to enter. It is called the National Automated Immigration Lookout System, or Nails. The astonishing dimensions of Nails were uncovered last month in a Freedom of Information Act suit by the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights.

Since 1980, 238,140 listings have been put into the system, most of them in the category of ideological exclusions.

There are some duplications, but it seems that more than 200,000 people were designated as ideologically unfit to enter the United States in the last 10 years. In the first three months of this year alone, the State Department added 4,390 new entries reflecting denial of visas on ideological grounds.

Even as the perceived communist threat in the world faded, the ideological guardians were evidently intensifying their efforts.

In February, Congress passed and President Bush signed a law providing that no one may be denied a visitor's visa because of beliefs or associations that would be protected in the United States by the Constitution. But suspect aliens are still being excluded, then required to seek a waiver. A first step in recognizing the end of the Cold War should be to stop that humiliating process and take no account of visitors' ideas.

Americans also face restrictions on their travel abroad. Executive orders forbid most travel to Cuba, Vietnam, North Korea, Cambodia and Iran. Warning travelers about their safety is fair enough. But it is long past time to stop limiting Americans' right to travel for ideological reasons.

The Cold War has badly compromised the American constitutional premise that government is accountable to the people. Vast areas of government activity are now cloaked, for asserted reasons of national security, in a secrecy that prevents effective discussion of policy.

The classification system is a scandal that weary generations of sensible officials have decried, imposing unnecessary secrecy on millions of documents.

Worse yet, there has been increasing pressure since the start of the Reagan administration for officials to sign lifetime secrecy agreements that forever hobble their ability to blow the whistle on waste and bad policy.

Even the courts have not been immune from the obsession with secrecy.

Increasingly, judges have allowed the government to impose restrictions on hearings, often denying citizens a real opportunity to challenge official policy.

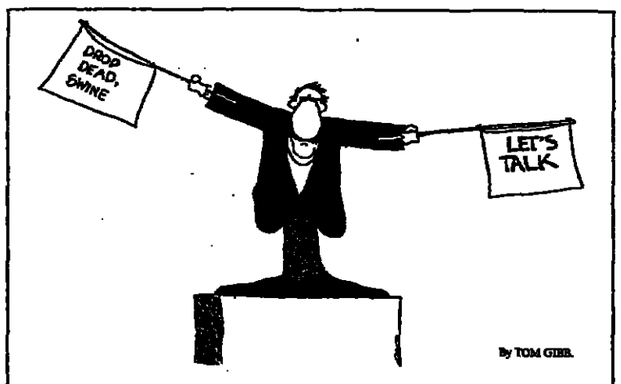
Then there is government surveillance. Under guidelines that are secret, the FBI investigates Americans who it suspects have links to agents of a foreign power. That has led to gross abuse and harassment, notably in the case of people protesting U.S. policy in El Salvador.

All those areas cry out for a re-examination of Cold War premises.

President Bush would do well to ask for advice from a special committee of his administration or a commission. The kind of hard look that is needed is not likely to come from administrators who are used to the existing system and to the protection that secrecy gives them.

American ideals of freedom and openness had a good deal to do with inspiring the revolution in Eastern Europe. They are in the minds of the true democrats in the Soviet Union. And we should be renewing our commitment to them as the Cold War ends.

The New York Times.



No Quick Fix for U.S.-Iran Ties

MANY people see the tragic earthquake in Iran as a chance to show Iran that Americans are decent, caring people, and a chance for Iran to signal its readiness for a breakthrough in relations.

We do the right thing by helping the quake victims. But this gesture will cause no material improvement in relations with Tehran. The Iran-U.S. relationship has suffered too many man-made disasters to be easily restored.

President Reagan believed that the place to start the reconciliation process was to negotiate settlements of claims pending in the Iran/U.S. claims tribunal in The Hague. But it was only a year ago that President Bush approved the opening of serious settlement discussions — a decision made easier by the end of the Gulf War and Ayatollah Khomeini's death. In 10 months, we managed to settle about 2,400 of the 2,600 remaining claims.

But in addition to clearing away the rubble of their economic relationship, Iran and the United States will have to deal with the losses caused by the Iran Air shootdown, and the bombing of Pan Am 103. Iran should meanwhile lay the groundwork for resuming commercial relations with American oil companies and make further progress in helping secure the release of all American hostages.

We should take every opportunity to show goodwill. But no generous gesture or crazy adventure can substitute for tough negotiations.

—Abraham D. Sofaer, legal adviser to the U.S. secretary of state until June, writing in The Washington Post.

Sic Transit Gloria Celebrity: Winchell Was a Symptom

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — At midday, when Washingtonians are unlashed from their galley oars and allowed to wander off in search of lunch, many of the currently mighty go to The Palm restaurant. The experience should be chastening as well as nourishing.

The Palm's walls are covered with caricatures of famous faces from a few years ago. Almost all are unknown to almost everyone today. Sic transit what? Glory? Hardly. Fame? Not really. Celebrity is the perishable commodity.

MEANWHILE

That is the subject of a slender, melancholy novel on the sociology of celebrity, that renewable resource of a throwaway culture. The author is Michael Herr. The title is "Walter Winchell" and if that name rings a bell, you are getting on.

Mr. Winchell was a terrible person and a grotesque social phenomenon. In the 1940s, he was at the apogee of a career that went from ripeness to putrescence with a speed satisfying because appropriate. He dealt in ephemera, and such he proved to be. But for awhile he prospered by feeding — and by feeding, enlarging — the nation's appetite for gossip, which is the democratic voyeurism of the masses.

He was America's most widely read journalist, serving up six columns a week to more than 1,000 newspapers, and his weekly radio broadcast was heard by more people than the 50 million who read him, one-third of America's population then. Mr. Herr captures (so well you want to take a shower) the rawness of the man who sat at table 50 in the Stork Club on Manhattan's East 53d Street, hanging out with Hemingway and Damon Runyon and low-lifes who were products as well as producers of America's burgeoning publicity industry.

Mr. Herr calls Mr. Winchell "the architect and the inventor of the end of private life" and the "endless river of facts and distractions and gossip" with which we are inundated. This blitzkrieg of clutter, often called news, leads to survival of the briefest, because America's attention span is approximately 9.8 seconds. That was the length of the average television "sound bite" of candidates in the 1988 presidential campaign.

Mr. Winchell, says Mr. Herr, was "the wizard of the American vicarious," and "if passing time has obliterated him, it has also given him the status of a forgotten ancestor." He adds, "If people go around today treating themselves like celebrities because not to be a celebrity is just too awful, we may have Walter Winchell to thank."

No thanks. Do not confuse symptoms with cause. Thank — blame — democracy, and the Graphic Revolution, and human nature.

Democracy — equality before the law — may be an irritant provoking an itch for distinction, even the derivative distinction of knowing the inside skinny about the ersatz-distinguished — people who are all exterior. Perhaps affluence, too, contributes to contemporary restlessness and the sad desire to be star-struck. When urgent material wants are satisfied, celebrity becomes especially tantalizing. Magically, it can be mass-produced yet seem scarce. And it is democratic — available to anyone — because it is unconnected with merit: Al Capone, one of America's first superstars, was applauded at the ballpark.

In 1961, 11 years before Mr. Winchell died in obscurity, Daniel Boorstin published "The Image: A Guide to Pseudo-Events in America." A pseudo-event is something manufactured to seem significant.

Celebrities are human pseudo-events.

What Mr. Boorstin calls the Graphic Revolution, from photography to television, created novel powers for making people famous, and thus made "fame" a problematic word. Today our overpopulated consciousness is chock-full of celebrities, people well-known for being well-known. Celebrity, says Mr. Boorstin, is a new kind of eminence, a reflection of the audience's emptiness, a receptacle into which people pour their purposelessness.

UPI

Wizard of the Vicarious

Time was when people felt themselves made better by heroes who made themselves. But celebrities are made democratically, by the people, and thus have no power other than to amuse.

Mr. Boorstin notes that people with real fame enter a nation's consciousness slowly, and inhabit its past. Celebrities exist only in the moment. And for a moment. The agency that makes celebrities — publicity — unmakes them, depriving them of all they had: novelty. Round-the-clock media begets saturation journalism (broadly defined), which wears out subjects quicker than you can say "Trump!" (Who?)

"News," said one of William Randolph Hearst's first editors, "is anything that makes a reader say, 'Gee whiz!'" It is impossible to exaggerate the unimportance of most things that make people say that.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

North America and Quebec

In response to "Anyone for a New House of Nations?" (June 26) by William Safire:

The creation of the United States of North America is already on the march, with the adoption of the free-trade agreement between the United States and Canada in 1989 and the mounting interest of the Mexican government in signing the same type of agreement with its two northern neighbors.

As the European Community becomes a federation or confederation, pressure will mount on the countries of North America to enter into a political and economic compact to ensure the place of the continent in a new, multipolar world.

Viewed from this perspective, the nationalist follies of Quebec appear archaic, if not downright suicidal. Some new arrangements protecting the cultural rights of Quebec must be found, but building cultural barriers in this open world amounts to building sand castles to protect oneself against the rising tide.

An independent Quebec is total nonsense, economically, politically and above all historically. Let us pray that reason will prevail and that the people of Quebec will put the interests of their continent over their parochial preoccupations.

JEAN L. SCHERE.
Ploumanac'h, France.

Reading Mondale's Lips

Regarding "Will We Ditch the Politics of Evasion?" by Walter F. Mondale (Opinion, July 4):

Mr. Mondale is much too generous in his calm judgment of Mr. Bush's about-face on tax increases, saying that the president "had the courage to change his mind" and to "think anew."

Mr. Bush did not have to change his mind. He has known all along that voodoo economics à la Reagan would not work. When Mr. Mondale warned back in 1984 that taxes had to be raised, nobody read his lips. Too bad.

CLAIRE VINCENT.
Brussels.

Post-Lockerbie Exposé

Regarding "Britain Inquires Into Report of Fake Bomb" (Report, July 4):

I am the mother of Mark Tobin, 21, who, like Flora Swire, 20, was among the 270 people killed in the Lockerbie air disaster. I applaud the action of Flora's father [in smuggling a fake bomb through security at London's Heathrow Airport]. I applaud Dr. Swire's exposé of the indifference to human life that still exists in the processing of airline passengers and their baggage. On his own time and at his own expense, Dr. Swire did what Britain, the United States and West Germany should have been doing all along.

HELEN R. TOBIN.
Glasgow.

The Soviets in Hungary

Regarding "Hungary Bemoans the Soviet Legacy" (July 5, 1990):

This timely article states that 15,000 Soviet soldiers have left Hungary and withdrawals are going on according to schedule. However, railway workers and other independent observers on the Soviet-Hungarian border report that as many as 10,000 fresh Soviet troops have re-entered Hungary. Questions raised about this in the newly democratic, unmuzzled Hungarian press were answered by a Defense Ministry spokesman, who said that these units were needed for "the upkeep and safeguard of Soviet installations in Hungary."

In any case the number of Soviet military and paramilitary personnel and their dependents is much higher than the figure given in your article.

Any information provided by Soviet-trained Hungarian officers is untrustworthy since, as C. Donnelly, a NATO expert on Soviet affairs, has said, "The Warsaw Pact armed forces are a long way behind their governments in moving their loyalties westward."

Further, quite apart from footing the bill for the damage done to Hungarian property in 45 years of institutionalized vandalism, the Soviets should dismantle and take home the thousands of self-aggrandizing monuments put up to commemorate the "liberation" of Hungary, which in the experience of the inhabitants compounded rape and mayhem with unbridled brigandage.

E. Y. de GALANTAY.
Cossonay, Switzerland.

Trappings of Democracy

Given all the sanctions being imposed on Romania for suppressing opposition in the streets, Ion Iliescu must be wondering how long it will be before he can become a full-fledged member of the "democratic club" of countries like South Korea, Israel and South Africa.

He is new to this "democracy" thing. Maybe he does not understand yet that the most important element in a democracy is a well-equipped, efficient force of riot police.

T. J. BARRETT.
London.

Does Her Husband Listen?

The touching tribute to Barbara Bush from a reader in India *(Letters, July 3)* for the first lady's advice to put family first, taken together with President Bush's veto of legislation on maternity leave, recalls the words of St. Matthew: "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country."

MARJORIE STEELE.
Antibes, France.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS
Providing English-language materials since 1920
10, rue du General-Camou, 75007 Paris.
Tel.: 45 51 46 82. Fax: 45 50 25 83.

70th ANNIVERSARY
GALA BENEFIT DINNER
was held in a privileged partnership with:

JPMorgan

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

IBM

THE MAC GROUP

and

A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION FROM THE IRVING BERLIN CHARITY TRUST and

GRACIOUSLY HOSTED BY

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR AND MRS. WALTER J.P. CURLEY

ON MAY 22, 1990

with special guest HELMUT NEWTON (Medal of Paris, 1989)

under the Patronage of MADAME JACQUES CHIRAC

ANNOUNCING
MORE THAN 300 HEADINGS
TO CHOOSE FROM IN THE FAMOUS IHT
CLASSIFIED SECTION.

- Announcements
- Real Estate For Sale
- Business Opportunities
- Birthdays
- Personals
- Real Estate Wanted/Exchange
- Pen Pals
- Real Estate Rent/Share
- Employment
- Education
- Colleges & Universities
- Business Services
- Commercial Real Estate
- Holidays and Travel
- Low Cost Flights
- Books
- Collectors
- For Sale and Wanted

To beam your classified message to the world,
mail this coupon to your nearest International Herald Tribune office.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS: 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel.: (33-1) 46 37 93 85. Fax: 46 37 93 70. Telex: 613595.
LONDON: 63, Long Acre, London WC2 9JH, United Kingdom. Tel.: (44-71) 836 4802. Fax: 240 2254. Telex: 262009.
FRANKFURT: Friedrichstrasse 15, 6000 Frankfurt/Main, West Germany. Tel.: (49-69) 72 67 55. Fax: 72 73 10. Telex: 416721.
NEW YORK: 850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, USA. Tel.: (1-212) 752 3890, Fax: 755 87 85. Telex: 427175.
HONG KONG: 7/F Malaysia Bldg., 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. (825-5) 861 06 16. Fax: 861 30 73. Telex: 61170.
SINGAPORE: 138 Cecil Street, #07-02 Cecil Court, Singapore 0106. Tel.: (65) 223 64 78/9. Fax: 224 15 66. Telex: 28749.

Please run my ad as soon as possible.
☐ one time at a cost of _____ ☐ four consecutive times (for the price of three) at a cost of _____
☐ My check is enclosed ☐ Please charge my credit card account:
☐ Visa ☐ Master Card ☐ Access ☐ Eurocard ☐ AmEx ☐ Diners Signature _____

Cost per line*	1 Time	4 Times
U.S. $	15.40	46.20

First line of text takes a maximum of 25 letters, symbols or spaces; all other lines up to 36. No abbreviations. Minimum space accepted: three lines. *For SITUATIONS WANTED, 50% discount.

Card account number _____ Expiry date _____
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ Country _____
Tel./Fax/Telex _____ 12-7-90
FIRST LINE OF TEXT:

Hewing to a New Law, Los Angeles Truck Fleet To Run on Natural Gas

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The owner of one of the nation's largest truck fleets, taking a major step to comply with strict new vehicle-emissions laws in Southern California, says it plans to convert its 2,700 delivery trucks in the smog-choked Los Angeles area to run on cleaner-burning natural gas.

Local officials applauded the decision by the company, United Parcel Service, as evidence that the region's anti-smog rules, the nation's toughest, could be met on schedule, and as evidence that Southern California could be a model for nationwide efforts to improve air quality.

"This is a major breakthrough in alternative fuels that we think will be a harbinger of things to come," Mayor Tom Bradley said at a news conference to announce the plan.

The Los Angeles basin has more than 7.5 million vehicles and suffers from the worst smog in the country; air quality fails to meet federal standards more than half the days of the year.

Air-quality regulators approved a plan last year calling for 40 percent of cars and 70 percent of trucks in the region to run on cleaner fuels, such as natural gas, methanol and electricity, by 1998. The plan calls for all vehicles to use such alternative fuels by 2007.

United Parcel representatives said Tuesday that the company would begin by converting 20 trucks in conjunction with the Southern California Gas Co. and operating them, starting early next year, in downtown Los Angeles.

Assuming that the initial conversions work as expected, the company and government officials said, United Parcel would convert the rest of its more than 2,000 gasoline-powered trucks in the next five years, followed by several hundred diesel-powered vehicles.

Siro DeGasperis, a vice president of United Parcel, said the company's plan was eventually to convert all its trucks to natural gas in cities that had air problems.

He said such a shift would involve about half the company's fleet of more than 100,000 trucks.

Conversion involves installing three cylinders capable of holding 15 gallons (57 liters) of compressed natural gas, enough to drive 60 to 80 miles (100 to 130 kilometers) on city streets.

The system also requires that the pressure of the gas be reduced as it is fed first into a device that mixes it with air and then into the truck's standard gasoline engine.

Emissions of carbon monoxide were reduced by 85 percent, nitrogen oxide by 25 percent, carbon dioxide by 23 percent and hydrocarbons by 13 percent.

Print Is the Word: In Men's Fashion, Italy Leads the Way

Moore/Lazzi

Gianni Versace's patterned jacket over graphic-print shirt.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — All the news that's fit to print is on show here. Wild pattern and tropical color have made this fashion season hot stuff and proved that, for menswear, Italy leads the fashion world.

A dazzlingly confident collection from Gianni Versace expressed the bravura and *bella figura* of Italy's peacock male. Giorgio Armani played a symphony of restraint in muted colors and tactile fabrics. Other high points were Dolce and Gabbana's romantic look at rough trade, Gianfranco Ferré's refreshing classics and an ebullient display of Pucci-inspired prints at Byblos.

The Milan menswear shows are about more than clothes: They also express the visual imagination of this design-aware city. Fendi's new collection was shown like Gulliver in Lilliput, with gigantic versions of the signature striped luggage as a stage set for luxurious sportswear and accessories that made a powerful debut for the line.

Other creative displays were Karl Lagerfeld neckties threaded through framed photographs on an art gallery wall and Missoni's magic carpet sweaters laid out on work tables.

From the moment Sylvester Stallone walked into the show, his torso rippling in a flower-sprinkled pink silk shirt, it was clear that Versace's show was going to be a cracker. A mix of Rambo with silky soft was the message, especially in Versace's patterned shirts, which were the heart of the collection. Graphic prints in vivid colors also came in patterned pants, which are quite a story this season.

The tailoring at Versace was also soft but strong, with a sloping shoulder on a very long jacket (another recurring Milan trend). For the upscale couture line, the jackets were in discreet dark colors, but broken up in a modern way with jeans, and with never a necktie in sight. Versace, who is on a roll, produced the same strong looks for his second-tier Versus line.

The print story was strong at Valentino, where his younger Oliver line had graphic checked suits and overshirts — another major Milan trend — in batik prints. His tropical-island feel continued with baggy khaki shorts and patterned pants toughened up with leather belts. Valentino also cuts a neat suit in a season when many designers seem to see life as one long South Sea island holiday.

Dolce and Gabbana take inspiration from the peasants of their native Sicily. They captured the moody machismo of Italy's deep south in high-waist pants, midriff-short sweaters, elongated shirt jackets and baked-earth colors. The slouchy way the clothes were worn — with just one button fastened on a double-breasted jacket — was evocative.

Pallid creams and whites in linen, cotton and viscose are important stories in Milan. Yet pattern jumped out from the plains, especially at Byblos, where Sgt. Pepper prints and blocks of abstract color made a fun, upbeat show. Lagerfeld's menswear line had a quirky period feel in long creamy jackets, buttoned high. A matching flowered shirt, necktie and vest were punchy. Laura Biagiotti had sunshine orange as well as seashore colors and palest cream for cashmere knits.

Gianfranco Ferré described his show as a "renewal" of everything he loves for men, and that meant perfect modern proportions and serendipitous choices of color and fabric for groups of marine-inspired separates: navy reefer jackets, foam-white shirts in washed silk or sky-blue cotton oxford cloth. Other highlights were jackets made of polo-shirt fabric (inspired by the outfits Ferré has made for the Sultan of Brunei), knits with the crunchy texture of a furrowed field, quilted suedes and a fresh blue-and-white underwear line.

Moschino is running out of steam. The witty, wacky designer has gone mainstream with a jeans line and classic suits and blazers that lack a twist — apart from one bold Roy Lichtenstein Op Art print on a shirt and some naval uniform braiding. Mixes of madras check and blazer stripe were quite fun, but Moschino should ban his old jokes like the peace motif.

It is always left to Armani to put the Milan season into perspective. There is a universality about Armani's cut and style that transcends national barriers and makes him the world's important menswear modernist.

This season Armani's two collections, his own label line and the phenomenally successful Emporio, were shown as a studio display. Armani said that was because he had not changed the silhouette but had put his energy into fabric research. Those fabrics were extraordinary: cotton weaves as dry as sunbaked straw beside viscose running like water across the body.

The metamorphosis of the Armani suit continues. He re-drew a gentle silhouette for the 1990s after the yuppie years. Now that soft-shouldered suit is made in fabrics with structure, like cotton or bird's-eye cloth, rather than in the floppier viscose, linen and wool crepe. But the long jackets still drape the body rather than molding it.

"I believe that there are clearly defined limits about how far a man can go in fashion without looking ridiculous," Armani said. "Real richness in menswear comes not from extravagance but from the most subtle details of proportion, weight and fabric. There has to be a sense of balance and harmony."

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

AIGLON COLLEGE SWITZERLAND

DIRECTOR OF DEVELOPMENT

The British international HMC boarding school for 280 boys and girls in the Swiss Alps wishes to appoint a Director of Development, who will be responsible to the Governors for implementing a forward looking public relations policy designed to enhance the School's image on a world-wide basis.

As well as having a relevant professional qualification, the man or woman appointed will be experienced in all aspects of public relations, including marketing, media relations and fund raising.

A genuine interest in secondary education, an international outlook and fluency in at least one European language in addition to English will be important, and familiarity with independent schools in the UK and North America, highly desirable.

The Director of Development will report to the Headmaster and will occupy a key position in formulating policy for the future development of a well-established and vigorous school, which already enjoys an excellent international reputation.

The Director of Development will be based at the School in Switzerland. The salary will be negotiable.

Closing date: 6th August 1990

Applications should be addressed to the Chairman of the Governors, c/o the Headmaster. Further information and application form may be obtained from:

The Headmaster
Aiglon College
1885 Chesières-Villars
Switzerland.
Tel.: (025) 35.27.21 - Fax: (025) 35.28.11.

Growing foreign enterprise with over 700 employees, located in Warsaw/Poland, manufacturing laboratory and clinical equipment with worldwide distribution network, exclusive distributor of leading U.S. and European producers of clinical/analytical lab instruments in Eastern Europe seeks

VICE-PRESIDENT SALES AND MARKETING POLAND

The successfull candidate will be requested to relocate to Warsaw and take over the responsibility for sales management, market and products development at the local headquarters.

Requirements include: college/university degree or equivalent education, minimum 5 years of sales experience in related products, with preferred Eastern European market knowledge, a proven track record in business management, fluently speaking English, knowledge of Polish or Russian language desired.

We offer: accommodation in Warsaw, a competitive net remuneration including incentive bonus, good opportunities for personal growth in the changing world of Eastern European trading.

For candidate with family, international schools and leisure facilities available. For confidential consideration, please send your resume to:

Mr. MACIEJ JEDRASZAK
A. Baumgartnerstr. 44/C 40704
A-1232 Wien/Austria

Leading multinational healthcare products company is seeking for its operation in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, a

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

Candidate should have:
- Minimum three years of experience in multinational company with excellent knowledge of Accounting, Financial Analysis, Budgeting and Materials Management.
- Solid experience on P.C. (Lotus 1-2-3, Dbase).
- Excellent knowledge of English language. Knowledge of Arabic an asset.

We are looking for a young, aggressive and motivated Manager with prospective career opportunities within the Company. Salary/benefits commensurate with experience.

Send your C.V. and current photo to:

Ms. Aida Alyanak
P.O. Box 75080
GR-176 10 Kallithea,
Athens, Greece.

MANAGING DIRECTOR

An international group, leader in its field as a processor and exporter of agricultural products, is seeking a Managing Director for its Turkish affiliate in Izmir.
The company, operating out of a modern plant, employs a permanent staff of about 50 and 400 seasonal workers and has a yearly turnover of approximately $ 25,000,000.

The company has first class technical and commercial management and now wishes to strengthen all other corporate departments.

The chief skills required are:
- Proven qualities of leadership
- International financial experience
- First class business training
- Fluent English
- Reasonable Turkish or a propensity to learn it.

The gross annual remuneration will vary around $ 100,000 depending on the experience and qualifications of the person selected.

Please send applications to The Personnel Director F.A., POB 3455, Amsterdam-1001 AG, the Netherlands.

The International Federation of Newspaper Publishers (FIEJ) the world trade association for the newspaper industry, is seeking a

MARKETING MANAGER
for its Secretariat in Paris.

The responsibilities of this challenging post include:
- Organizing and devising programmes for professional seminars;
- Developing a wide-range of revenue-generating activities in the field of press management and marketing.

Candidates must be bilingual French-English, ambitious, have talent for personal contacts and the desire to become expert on the newspaper business internationally. Experience of working in newspapers a considerable advantage.

Write, with photo and salary expectations, to:
the Executive Director, FIEJ, 25, Rue d'Astorg, 75008 Paris,
in envelope marked "confidential".
Please note that only candidates called for interview will be contacted.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT COMPANY
SEEKS

—**An ACCOUNTING SECRETARY**
able to run the accounting correspondance with fund manager. Special ability for organizing. Experience with Lotus/Multimate/Wordperfect.

—**A full-time ACCOUNTANT**
with a solid financial accounting background (with experience in micro computer, IBM).

—**A BANK RECONCILIATION CLERK**
with experience in micro computers IBM and Lotus.

Qualified candidates with valid work permit, speaking French and English are invited to forward detailed curriculum vitae with photograph and telephone no. to:

Cipher U54820/051 - TRISERVICE S.A.,
P.O. Box, 1219 Chatelaine, Switzerland,
who will transmit.

SOCIAL/HEALTH SCIENTIST
THE POPULATION COUNCIL

Non-profit international research organization seeks social or health scientist with operations research expertise in the field of population/health/family planning. This is a two year assignment, renewable by mutual agreement, based in La Paz, Bolivia. As Resident Advisor, she/ he will be responsible for designing, implementing, and evaluating all operations research and technical assistance projects in Bolivia.

Masters or doctoral degree in a social or health science related to population; at least two years field experience in Latin America; fluent in Spanish/English with proven writing ability in both languages. Data processing/analysis skills and strong managerial skills/experience.

Salary: low 30's-mid 40's dependent upon qualifications and experience; excellent benefits.

Forward resume to:
Dr. James Foreit, The Population Council,
Juan de Arona 645, San Isidro,
Lima, 27, Peru.

An EEO Employer M/F.

Assistant European Controller

PARIS — 300-350 KF

THE COMPANY: *The European operation of a medium-sized US industrial group.*

THE POSITION: *Actively involved in European-wide projects (design and implementation of an EDP system, development of a manufacturing strategy, possible acquisitions etc...), you will also be responsible for upgrading internal controls and procedures to meet changing business needs and for coordinating the management reporting and financial planning process.*

THE CANDIDATE: *A proactive graduate and EEC resident with fluent English and 3 to 6 years' financial experience, preferrably in an industrial environment, you are now looking to widen your experience in an international role. Knowledge of a second European language would be a plus.*

Interested candidates should contact Ivor ALEX in Paris on (33 1) 42 89 09 17 or send him a full CV quoting reference 1501/IAH to : NORMAN PARSONS - 12, rue de Ponthieu - 75008 PARIS.

Norman Parsons
CONSEIL EN RECRUTEMENT

PUBLIPAN-NEL

EUROPEAN MARKETING AND OPERATION MANAGER

A major international valve manufacturer offers a unique opportunity to manage European operations. Candidates should have 10 years experience in marketing manufactured products in the refining and petrochemical industries. The ideal candidate will also be expected to have experience in international marketing and be willing to travel. They should be self-motivated, mechanically inclined and preferably bilingual.

Box 32405, I.H.T., 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

seeks
for the Policy and Programme Department
at its Paris Headquarters

A HEAD OF DIVISION

Minimum age 30
Bilingual English-French
With degree in Law

Preference will be given to a candidate with a background in international private commercial law and with experience in organising international meetings and drafting reports, mainly in English.

Please send complete resume with photograph and indication of salary to:

ICC - Personnel Director
38 Cours Albert 1er - 75008 PARIS

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS AVAILABLE

VARIETY, the world's #1 entertainment newspaper, seeks Sales Executive for its Champs-Elysees office in Paris, to cover France and Belgium. Candidates should preferably be under 40 years of age, speak and write fluent French, and have direct experience in media space selling. Send resume by post to Peter Cowie, European Publishing Director, Variety, 34-35 Newman Street, London W1P 3PD (phone (071) 637 3663, fax (071) 580 5539).

ASSISTANT MARKETING MANAGER for Monte Carlo, about age 30, fluent in at least 2 European languages other than English, minimum 3 years experience in a similar position. Salary negotiable up to F250,000 per annum depending on age and experience. Please send CV, letter and photo to Mr AA Smith, Granite and Marble S.A.M., 14 av de Grande Bretagne, MC 98000 MONACO. Fax (33) 93.50.26.43

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

KEEN YOUNG AUSTRALIAN executive seeks challenging position in Europe or Asia for sales engineer or management position, originally from HVAC Manufacturing industry. Fluent in English, basic French and currently studying Mandarin. Free to travel immediately. World prefer Hong Kong, Tokyo or Taipei but any reasonable position will be considered. Phone or fax 61-2-939 7493

BRIGHT YOUNG AMERICAN, 28 Fluent Spanish, German, conversational Italian, currently managing distributor sales in 9 countries mediterranean / Benelux for major US firm, seeks to offer experience and continued growth with progressive US firm in Europe or Asia. For CV please reply to Box 2771, IHT, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt 1, West-Germany.

DUTCH/ AMERICAN SALES & Marketing Professional with solid product distribution background, would like to represent small to medium size European Manufacturing Co., to develop new and/or increase existing sales in the U.S. Reply to: Fred Schneider, 5143 Silvercliff Dr., Canandaigua, New York 14424, U.S.A.

ICOMPUTER COMMUNICATIONS! U.S. citizen with 25 years data center technical & management experience & language skills seeks European position. Ed Boyle, 2300 Foothill Dr. 38, Miamisburg, OH 45342 USA.

AMERICAN, 35 Business/Management Graduate, strong technical background, seeks opportunity in Prague (spouse is Czech). Fluent German, some Czech. Applied MBA, Postdoc & Postdegree, D-6460 Gelnhausen, FRG.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

DYNAMIC FRENCHMAN, totally bilingual American, + German/Spanish, 17 years successful experience (with major companies) as Export/Sales/Marketing manager Europe, Africa, long stays USA & Saudi Arabia, willing to relocate and/or travel, seeks challenging position with potential. Fax Paris (1-33.1) 48.06.19.29

FRENCH SALES MANAGER, engineer, retired, strong experience int'l sales of industrial and pharmaceutical products. Fluent English, German, Italian and Spanish. Seeks part-time activity, representations, commercial missions etc... Reply to: Box 1480, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

RETIRED AMERICAN DIPLOMAT Relocating to Europe as consultant to promote investment in Eastern Europe. Speaks German, French, Spanish, Italian, Danish. International Commercial Services, P.O. Box 6981, McLean, VA 22106 USA or Tel: (703) 848-0370

FRENCH GENTLEMAN, 27 English, Spanish, Italian, Chinese, Indonesian, extensively travelled seeks world wide challenging position as personal assistant/guide for VIP to Asia or other countries. Reply Box 1725, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

JAPANESE WOMAN, 35 Long overseas experience. Bilingual, Japanese/English. Looking for executive position in jewellery field. HV G.G., F.G.G. Free to travel. Please contact: P.O. Box 377, Yokohama Port Post Office, 231, Japan. Fax 045-624-0692.

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

AMERICAN MANAGER, 33 Swiss resident seeks administrative/finance position in Paris or Geneva. Standford MBA, fluent French, entrepreneurial experience. Reply Box 1731, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

SMALL SUCCESSFUL INT'L PUBLISHERS REPRESENTATIVE COMPANY wants to add third sales person to sell advertising to established Dutch companies.
Your work can be done from anywhere in Holland.
Work full or part time.
Reply: I.H.T., P.O. Box 55196, 1007 RD Amsterdam.

SALES CONSULTANT. For the DHI Int'l Group. Five years' experience necessary, bilingual French & English, ability to travel extensively, intelligent, ambitious, good appearance. Excellent pay + commission. Management & Franchise opportunities. Work in London, Paris & Geneva. Please mail CV & photo to: DHI Medical Group, 17 Amarilis str., Athens 106 72 Greece or DHI, 37 Devonshire place, London W1N 1PE U.K.

OVERSEAS POSITIONS Hundreds of top paying positions. All occupations. FREE DETAILS. Overseas Employment Services, Dept. HT, Box 460, Mt. Royal, Quebec, Canada H3P 3C7.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

AMERICAN WOMAN 35, seriously seeks work in Italy. College educated, 10 years experience computer programming, supervisor, private tutoring, office management, training. Anything reasonable considered. Tel Caryn, office hours, London 081 207 6729.

ENTREPRENEURIAL FEMALE 34, with ideas, energy, talent, 2 degrees, computer skills, excellent organization, seeks position overseas. P.O. Box 777 Adelaide St. Station, Toronto, Canada M5C 2G7. Tel: (416)485-1272.

CREATIVE AMERICAN WOMAN seeks job that fits. Psychology degree. Experience in management training, cross-cultural business, university teaching. Speaks some German/some French. Fluent tennis. Open to new directions. Box 2772, IHT, Friedrichstrasse 15, D-6000 Frankfurt.

MANAGER, HARVARD GRADUATE Speaks/writes fluent English, German, French, Italian. 7 years business experience, 4 years on international level (US-Europe), seeks challenging position. Please reply to: Box 5210, I.H.T., 850 Third Ave, 10th fl, NY, NY 10022

INTERPRETER/ESCORT, 25 years accompanying Foreign Dignitaries to US, seeks challenging assignment occasional or permanent. French, Italian, Spanish & German. Well read/travelled. Highest references. Box 1720, I.H.T., 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

ATTRACTIVE EUROPEAN LADY seeks interesting Personal Assistant position abroad. Tel N.Y. 212-935-9892.

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

AMERICAN 29 YRS OLD looking for European assignment. Business degree, experience in real estate, stocks & futures markets. Formerly lived in Spain. Fluent in English, French & Spanish. Fax 305-893-0467 Attn: J. Figueredo USA.

TROPICAL AGRONOMY EXPERT, 8 years experience in Africa with private firms and international organization, fluent French, English and Spanish, Italian another tongue, seeks for overseas position. Please tel: Italy, Pisa (39-50) 54 37 56.

PRINCESS OF .... Young woman, presentable appearance, multilingual seeks occupation as representative / assistant of exclusive international company in Germany. Please reply to Box 2270, IHT, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt AM Main, W. Germany.

NOVELL CERTIFIED NetWare Instructor/Engineer seeks position in Europe. 4+ years experience in PC Networking. Speaks conversational French/German. Please write: 850 Red Cloud Rd, Paso Robles, CA 93446 USA

GENERAL POSITIONS WANTED

ITALIAN VIDEO-REPORTER with experienced seeks agency for collaboration from Italy or Europe, willing to travel in east countries. Fax : (39-131) 71385. Please write to P.O. Box 132, 15100 Alessandria Italy.

BRITISH MAN, 27, Seeks employment in Banking/financial institution or law firm as an Accountant in France. Please reply to Box 3221, IHT, 63 Long Acre, London, WC2E 9JH

EDUCATIONAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

CEFAM Centre d'Etudes Franco-American de Management requires professors of Management, Organizational Behavior, English, American Literature, Psychology, and Natural Sciences. These B.A. level courses are taught in English here in Lyon and count towards the B.A. M.B.A. degrees granted by CEFAM, Northeastern University (Boston) and Temple University (Philadelphia). Send C.V. to Jean-Michel PERRENOT, 107, rue de Marseille, 69007 LYON, FRANCE.

TEACHERS, AMERICAN OR ENGLISH, bilingual, experienced, full time. Valid working papers. Tel: Cercle Langue at Paris (1) 42.89.18.26.(13h - 18h).

The Daily Source for International Investors.

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Alzheimer's in Elderly Linked to Heart Disease

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a surprising finding from a study in New York, two of the most common ailments of the elderly, heart attacks and Alzheimer's disease, have been linked for the first time.

The study found that elderly women who had had heart attacks were five times as likely to develop Alzheimer's disease or other dementias as other women of the same age. A similar connection was not seen among men.

The decade-long study of 442 men and women was conducted by researchers from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University in New York. Their report, in the July issue of the journal Neurology, found that dementia was the most important serious illness that developed in men and women after the age of 75, ahead of heart attacks, strokes and cancer.

Alzheimer's is the leading type of dementia, and all dementias were three times as common among elderly women as among elderly men in the study. The authors urged an aggressive research effort to seek biological explanations for the seeming link between Alzheimer's disease and heart attacks and for the greater susceptibility to dementia among women.

Dr. Miriam K. Aronson, a gerontologist who headed the research team, said that if the findings were confirmed, dietary, anti-smoking and other steps to prevent heart attacks might have an added benefit: averting dementia.

She and other researchers said they could only speculate whether heart attacks led to the release of some unidentified substance that in turn damaged the brain. The Einstein researchers found no evidence that a history of head injury or thyroid disease played a role in Alzheimer's disease, as other research has suggested.

The study was begun in 1980 to identify factors that might increase the risk of dementia. The researchers recruited volunteers who lived alone or with other family members. People with neurological problems and chronic diseases were excluded; only those who had good hearing and eyesight were selected so they could undergo repeated psychological and medical testing.

The findings were based on evaluations of 285 women and 157 men, reflecting the population of elderly people in the area that was studied. There were 75 cases of dementia in the group: 54 among women, 21 among men. Of the 35 who developed Alzheimer's, 29 were women and 6 were men.

Mighty Microbes Key To Farm Pest Control

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

ARMIES of bugs and microbes, their powers enhanced in some cases by genetic engineering, are being unleashed in fields and laboratories in a widening effort to control destructive agricultural pests without resorting to chemical pesticides.

The effort includes a major expansion of the classical form of biological control, in which insects' natural enemies are imported and set loose in the fields.

Farmers are now deploying mass-produced battalions of pest-killing insects and parasites, and the number of biological agents available to them has more than doubled in the last decade.

But beyond that, researchers are deciphering the ways in which a wide variety of microorganisms kill or suppress other microbes, weeds, fungi and insects that destroy crops and diminish agricultural yields. They are using that knowledge to custom-design superior biological agents through genetic engineering.

Although biological control accounts for only about 1 percent of the $20 billion spent globally on pest control each year, research is rising sharply.

Ten years ago, 1 percent of the 500 or so scientific papers presented at annual meetings of plant pathologists dealt with biological control. Today, 25 to 30 percent do, said Dr. R. James Cook of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's biological control research unit. Eleven microbial pest-control agents have been approved for commercial use by the Environmental Protection Agency since 1980. Five of the approvals have come in the past two years, and at least three more are expected this year.

About half of all applications for field research from pesticide makers now involve biological controls, said William Schneider, a microbiologist in the agency's office of pesticides — an "almost exponential" rate of growth. On one research frontier, scientists are isolating and mass-producing genes from one strain of bacteria that produces an antibiotic that kills disease organisms.

They are transferring the genes to other varieties of bacteria, creating new strains that can use the same antibiotic. By such gene transfers, they hope to design microorganisms that can control diseases in environments where none otherwise would, to enhance the potency of control microbes, to make a single strain of microbe effective against more than one pest and to design control microbes that will commit suicide after doing their job.

IN a parallel effort, they are also trying to incorporate disease-resistant genes in the crops themselves. Some of these agents are expected to be commercially available in the next five years.

Scientists are delving into the enormously complex ecology of the soil to understand the teeming microbial communities whose interactions partly determine the health of crops. There, microbes and higher forms engage in a constant struggle, in which organisms harmful to crops are often held in check naturally; humans are seeking to enhance, augment and guide the process.

In a striking display of natural pest control, a wild fungus first identified a year ago has greatly reduced the defoliation of Northeastern forests this summer by what scientists had feared would be one of the most destructive gypsy moth infestations in years.

The resurgence of interest and research is being driven by a number of pressures. Many scientists and environmentalists are becoming convinced that chemical pesticides are contaminating the environment. And an aroused public, fearing dangerous residues in foods, is turning thumbs down on chemical pesticides.

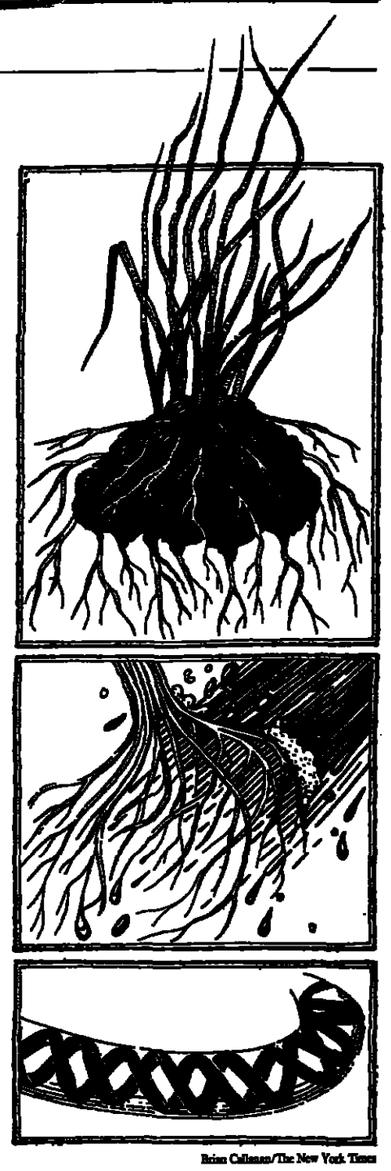
Some experts believe that biology will eventually overtake chemistry as the predominant means of pest control.

Waging War On Root Rot

Scientists are mobilizing a naturally occurring soil bacterium in the fight against take-all, a fungal disease that attacks the roots of wheat. The microbe produces an antibiotic that attacks the fungus. Take-all afflicts wheat fields around the world and can cut crop yields by up to 50 percent.

Harvesting microbes
The bacterium is found naturally on wheat roots, but takes years to build to effective levels. Researchers have overcome this delay by using water and ultrasonic vibration to recover bacteria from roots, culturing the microbes and applying them to wheat seeds.

Using genetics
Scientists have isolated the gene that produces the antibiotic against take-all. They hope to implant it in other bacteria, creating control agents that work in many settings.



Brian Callanan/The New York Times

AIDS Risk for Women

Death Rate in the 15-44 Age Group Rising in U.S.

By Brenda C. Coleman
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — AIDS is rapidly rising through the ranks of killers of American women of childbearing age, and by next year it is expected to be the fifth leading cause of death among them, scientists reported Wednesday.

The AIDS death rate is dramatically higher among young black women than whites, and the disease is far more prevalent in the Northeast than in other regions of the United States, the scientists reported in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

AIDS already kills more black women from 15 to 44 in New York state and New Jersey than any other health problem, the researchers at the federal Centers for Disease Control said. Nationwide, in that group, deaths from AIDS soared from 18 in 1980 to 1,430 in 1988, the most recent year for which statistics are available.

The death rate quadrupled between 1985 and 1988, when AIDS accounted for 3 percent of all deaths of women in that age group, the researchers said.

The report elaborates on findings by the centers released in November indicating that AIDS had become the eighth leading cause of death among American women of childbearing age. The leading causes of death were, in order: cancer, injuries, heart disease, homicide, suicide, strokes and related diseases, liver disease, AIDS, diabetes, flu and pneumonia.

If current trends continue, AIDS can be expected to become one of the five leading causes of death by 1991 in that group, the researchers said.

Because women who have the AIDS virus are the major source of infection for infants, the trends portend disaster for thousands of children, they said.

"As the number of pediatric cases increases, the medical and social costs will be staggering," the report said. Each baby born in poverty who is infected with the virus costs $18,000 to $42,000 annually, it said.

In 1989, there were 2,825 new cases of AIDS among women of reproductive age, the researchers said.

Dr. Howard Minkoff, professor of obstetrics and gynecology at the State University of New York Health Science Center at Brooklyn, said the findings were overwhelming and worrisome. Even more troubling, he said, is the attitude of white, middle-class Americans whose reaction to such reports is, "It's still not us."

Dr. Minkoff said 2,000 women infected with the AIDS virus would bear infected babies in the United States this year.

Another study in the Journal of the American Medical Association showed that an infectious strain of hepatitis that can cause several liver diseases is spread even more rapidly than AIDS among gay men.

The hepatitis B virus is contracted 8.6 times more easily than the virus that causes AIDS, according to a University of Pittsburgh study of 1,062 gay men in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Scientists Trace Sources of Homophobia

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

GAY men and women in America face a hatred that is often more open and intractable than that directed at any other minority group, researchers are finding. Although polls show more Americans are beginning to accept homosexual men and women and support their rights, there has been a great increase in reports of anti-gay bias since the beginning of the AIDS epidemic.

AIDS has not created the new hostility, researchers have found, but the disease has given bigots an excuse to act out their hatred.

In studying the virulence and tenacity of anti-gay feelings, psychologists are finding clues to the deeper sources of homophobia. The new findings support the theory that some men use hostility and violence to homosexuals to reassure themselves about their own sexuality.

But the greatest portion of anti-homosexual bias, psychologists now say, arises from a combination of fear and self-righteousness in which homosexuals are perceived as contemptible threats to the moral universe. Such attitudes are supported, researchers say, by the institutionalized bias still directed at homosexuals, unlike any other minority group. They are barred from the armed services. In many states sodomy laws make their sexual activities illegal. Until 1980, the official psychiatric diagnostic manual listed homosexuality as a mental disorder.

One of the most troubling findings for those trying to combat anti-gay bias is data showing that the hostility is far more accepted among large numbers of Americans than is bias against other groups. In surveys, about three-quarters of homosexuals say they have been harassed by people calling them names, and as many as one in four say they have been physically assaulted.

"Anti-gay violence is still acceptable because, while leaders decry racial and religious bigotry, they ignore violence against gays and lesbians," said Matt Foreman, executive director of the New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project.

A 1988 study done by the State of New York for the Governor's Task Force on Bias-Related Violence, concluded that of all groups, "the most severe hostilities are directed at lesbians and gay men."

In "one of the most alarming findings" the report found that while teenagers surveyed were reluctant to advocate open bias against racial and ethnic groups, they were emphatic about disliking homosexual men and women. They are perceived "as legitimate targets which can be openly attacked," the report said.

AIDS is not a root of hostility to homosexuals, researchers say, but an excuse for bigots to act out their hatred.

Scientists who study attitudes toward homosexuals say the largest group among people who are biased are those for whom homosexuals "stand as a proxy for all that is evil," said Dr. Gregory Herek, a psychologist at the University of California at Davis.

"Such people see hating gay men and lesbians as a litmus test for being a moral person," said Dr. Herek, who has done extensive research on attitudes toward homosexuals. Often they act out of adherence to religious orthodoxy in faiths that hold homosexuality is a sin. Dr. Herek does not see AIDS as having increased anti-gay feelings as much as offering "a convenient hook on which they can hang their pre-existing prejudices."

Bob Altemeyer, a psychologist at the University of Manitoba who has developed a scale measuring attitudes toward homosexuals, has found that those with the most intense hostility have an extreme fear that the world is an unsafe place and that society is at risk and a self-righteousness that leads them to judge those who hold different values as morally inferior.

"They see homosexuality as a sign that society is disintegrating, and as a threat to their sense of morality," said Dr. Altemeyer. "Their self-righteousness makes them feel they are acting morally when they attack homosexuals. It overcomes the normal inhibitions against aggression."

Dr. Altemeyer tells his students that he is gay. "For most, over the course of the year it makes their attitudes toward gays more positive," he said. "But if their hostility toward gays is based on religion, their views are hardest to change."

Once a person has an anti-gay bias, it is difficult to change, Dr. Herek said, "even when reality contradicts it. In an article to be published later this year in "Homosexuality: Social, Psychological and Biological Issues," Dr. Herek reviewed a case in point: the tenacity of the belief that homosexuals should not be teachers because they might sexually molest children. Citing studies showing that child molesters are overwhelmingly heterosexual or simply fixated on children, not homosexual, he notes that many people continue to believe that gay men are child molesters.

In a classic study of stereotyping, Mark Snyder, a psychologist at the University of Minnesota, gave people a description of the life history of a woman named "Betty K." After reading the history, some were told that Betty later had a lesbian relationship and lived with her female lover. Others were told that Betty married a man.

"It made a dramatic difference in how people remembered and interpreted her life," Dr. Snyder said. "Their memories focused on bits of evidence that supported the stereotypes," such as her not having a steady boyfriend in high school by those who were told she had a lesbian relationship. While there was nothing negative in what people remembered, he found that people selected facts that supported stereotypes.

Defensiveness about their own sexuality is another common source of people's hostility toward homosexuals. In Dr. Herek's research, for instance, this was the second most common motive, accounting for about 40 percent of those hostile to homosexuals. This explanation for homophobia dates back at least to a 1914 essay by Sandor Ferenczi, one of Freud's original followers, who proposed that feelings of disgust toward gay men by heterosexual men are a defensive reaction to their own similar attraction to other men.

That view stems from Freud's theory that all people are originally bisexual in early childhood, and repress their attraction to the same sex as they grow.

"Homophobia has much to do with the stereotypic perception of gays as feminine: the more feminine a gay man appears, the more hostility he evokes in other men," said Dr. Richard Isay, a psychiatrist at Cornell Medical College and author of "Being Homosexual."

Dr. Peggy Hanley-Hackenbruck, a psychiatrist at Oregon Health Services University and president of the Association of Gay and Lesbian Psychiatrists, said, "In insecure heterosexual women, a lesbian can arouse fears of their own latent homosexual feelings, and so provoke hostility."

But Dr. Isay said, "Seeing a feminine man evokes a tremendous amount of anxiety in many men; it triggers an awareness of their own feminine qualities, such as passivity or sensitivity, which they see as being a sign of weakness. Women, of course, don't fear their femininity. That's partly why men are more homophobic than women, and why those biases are so strong in groups where men are selected for their masculine qualities, such as the army or sports."

OTHER psychoanalysts see the expression of anti-gay bias by men as being a way to reassure themselves that they are not homosexual.

Both factors can be at play. "In gangs of teen-age boys who go out looking for gays to attack, the gay symbolizes an outsider," said Dr. Herek. "The attack solidifies the attackers' membership in their group, and affirms their shared values. But it's also crucial that it is their sexuality that defines homosexuals as outsiders."

In 1989 just over 7,000 incidents of violence and harassment were reported against gay men and lesbians in the United States, including 62 bias-motivated murders, according to a report released last month by the National Gay and Lesbian Task Force. The figures through the 1980s show a steady rise, peaking in 1988 and remaining at about the same level in 1989.

IN BRIEF

Early Fossils Show Sex Differentiation

NEW YORK (NYT) — Newly discovered fossils of a tree-dwelling primate that lived in North America 50 million years ago show the earliest known signs of sexual differentiation in primate behavior, paleontologists say.

Leonard Krishtalka and K. Christopher Beard of the Carnegie Museum of Natural History and Richard K. Stucky of the Denver Museum of Natural History discovered four partial skulls of the primate, Notharctus venticolus, in central Wyoming. Their findings are reported in the current issue of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

The fossils indicate that the males had canine teeth twice as long as those of females. As humans began to evolve 12 million to 14 million years ago, male canine teeth became smaller; eventually males and females had teeth of virtually the same size, Dr. Stucky said. He said the fossils imply that the males competed aggressively for mates, baring their fangs. The assumption is based in part on some living monkeys that display a similar degree of difference between the sexes in the size of canine teeth. "It's likely that the successful males kept large harems," Dr. Stucky said.

Donna Braginetz

Primate fossils suggest differences in behavior.

Tobacco Plants Seen As Source of Protein

WASHINGTON (WP) — Tobacco, despite its danger when smoked, could be a solution to some of the world's food problems, a University of Kentucky scientist suggests. The leaves are a source of high-quality protein that could be made into a fat substitute in developed countries and a nutritional supplement in the Third World, says a plant pathologist.

Shuh J. Sheen has developed methods for harvesting the proteins from tobacco. One, an enzyme important in photosynthesis, is clear, odorless and flavorless. He said it could be added to soft drinks, sprayed onto rice to increase its nutritional value, or used in foods as a fat substitute. He said the protein is superior to soy protein because it contains all 20 amino acids — protein constituents needed by the body. He said leaves grown for protein can be picked when plants are young, allowing farmers to get three or four crops a season. After the food protein is extracted, much of the remaining material can be used as animal feed.

Malaria Parasite Stages a Comeback

WASHINGTON (WP) — The malaria parasite, transmitted by mosquito bites, is staging a major comeback in Southeast Asia, South America and especially in Africa.

Kent Campbell, the specialist on parasitic diseases for the Centers for Disease Control, says the most lethal form of malaria is caused by Plasmodium falsiparum, an organism "with the very troubling capacity to develop resistance to anything we can devise to try to kill it."

BOTTEGA VENETA

roma: san sebastianello 18a - milano: via spiga 5
venezia: calle vallaresso 1337 - firenze: piazza ognissanti 3r
paris: 48, avenue victor hugo - madrid: zurbaran 16
wien: seilergasse 1

Solution to Previous Puzzle

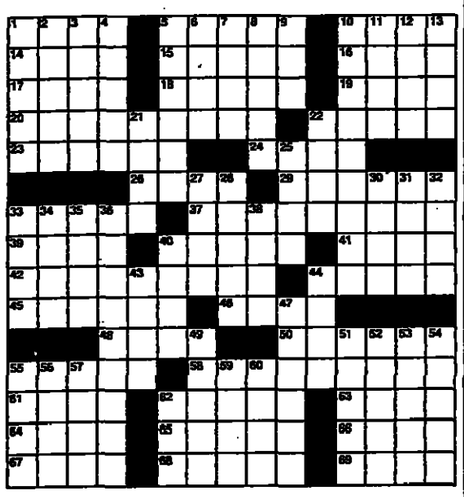
C	O	H	O		M	E	A	N		A	H	E	A	D
A	D	A	M		E	M	M	A		L	A	R	G	O
M	E	R	E		M	O	O	R		D	R	I	E	R
P	A	T	R	I	O	T	I	C	B	A	K	E	R	Y
			T	R	E			E	S	E				
V	A	L	L	E	Y		T	R	A			N	A	P	E
A	M	E	E	R		B	R	A	N			P	E	N
G	O	O	D	S	A	R	E	C	O	V	E	R	E	D
U	R	N			L	E	A	K		O	L	I	V	E
E	T	A	T		O	A	T		P	I	L	L	E	D
		A	G	O			T	I	C					
W	I	T	H	O	F	T	H	E	E	I	C	I	N	G
A	D	M	I	T		B	A	N	C		O	L	E	O
T	E	E	T	H		A	L	E	E		V	E	R	Y
T	A	N	I	S		R	O	T	S		E	D	D	A

ACROSS

1 Maxims
5 Like some cash
10 Freebie
14 Stuff
15 Signora's love
16 Vocal
17 Glad eye
18 Amber, e.g.
19 Lottolike game
20 A better hand than 42 Across
22 Aesop character
23 Joyous
24 Steep
26 Lascivious look
29 Like prodigies
33 Intrude, with "in"
37 Game for one
39 Glacial ridges
40 Cases for trivia
41 Discarded cards
42 Some good hands
44 Pursues
45 Brownish pigment
46 Bouillabaisse
48 Family members
50 Sooner
55 Karpov's game
58 Blackjack
61 Booklet
62 Push
63 Rustic
64 Song for Freni
65 Havens
66 Pitcher Hershiser
67 Headlight
68 Worn-out
69 Eye-shadow recipients

DOWN

1 Flout
2 Wrangle
3 Ramparts
4 Silversides
5 Word of honor
6 Down Under bird
7 Fling
8 Trustworthy
9 Craving
10 Deadpan
11 Territory
12 Serif or souci preceder
13 Opening
21 Vigorous
22 Temptation
25 Sponsorship
27 Bible bk.
28 Stampedes
30 Jade
31 Actor Rhodes
32 Society's newcomers, for short
33 Foreman
34 —— spumante
35 Steak order
36 Bridge feat
38 Catalogue
40 Heavens!
43 Balin and Claire
44 Hit like Ruth
47 Borgnine or Truex
49 Subway hanger
51 Yodeler's milieu
52 Paradise nymph
53 Ran its course
54 Wavers
55 Complain
56 Frank Tuttle's "This Gun for ——"
57 Lamb's pseudonym
59 In the know
60 Unruffled
62 Author —— Passos



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

WARMTH
A welcoming atmosphere
In Asia-Pacific where else but Shangri-La.
SHANGRI-LA INTERNATIONAL AUSTRALIA (008) 222 446 • BANGKOK (2) 236 7777 • FRANCE 19. 85 90 80 87 • GERMANY 0130 4647 • HONG KONG 830 7782 • KUALA LUMPUR (03) 238 8288 • LONDON (081) 747 3483 • SINGAPORE 339 7070 • SWITZERLAND 046 05 83 31 • TOKYO (03) 447 7144 • USA & CANADA (1-800) 359 3958

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post
日本印刷実施
Now Printed in Tokyo For Same-Day Delivery to Most Homes & Offices in Japan
To subscribe call our Tokyo office
(03) 201 0205
Or write: TJM, 2F. Mainichi Newspaper, 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100
Or Telex: 33673. Or Fax: (03) 214 4045.

NYSE

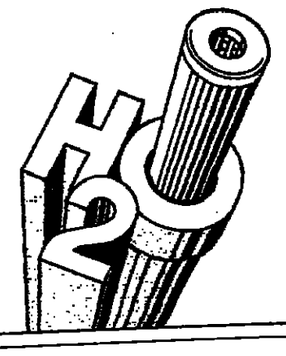
Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

Drinking water...
is safer with Ametek's filter housings and replacement cartridges that remove toxic chemicals and other impurities.

For current reports, write

AMETEK
Paoli, Pennsylvania 19301



(Continued on Page 13)

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 31

AirWorter n, AmTr-ml sc, BioMedCo, Continuum, FtAustPr, IncstorCo, NichImat s, SupSurMf, Amdahl, BakerMitch, CondyWineA, Dotorian, GamaBio, IntlRecvry, RelionEl pf, TherCrd n, AmMedcl n, BlackHd wi, CondyWineB, Ducommun, GranadaBio n, Ionics, SanlfIR n, US Biosci n, AmTr-ml sc, BioMedCo, ChmbDvB s, ElonCp, HubelB, MercAir n, SmithAO B

NEW LOWS 14

AmTr-prx sc n, InfiTelcha, MalarinI g n, RhoneP rl, ChiTwOffsh, JamesMdsn, MisionRsc, ShadLn wtY92, GalaxyCabl, LandmrkSav, NewMexAir, TelonRnch, GlobIOcn, Lumex, PstHeat, ViacmB n

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 74

AbbottLab s, AlleCp pf, BouschLmb, BrsknHill, Colg Palm, Fordcrp, GenevaStl n, HancockPob, Hasbro, InfiTch, McKsVic, Newell s, OregonSti, Russel n, SaffyUsa, SCM Cp s, ToysRU s, Vivra n, Woolwth s, Acuson, AmCyan, BlockDEnt, BrwngFer, OkeoPrd, GenElct, Gillette, HarleyDav s, HempkTel, JohnsJhn, MerckCo, NewsCp pf, PhilMor s, ReynMetal, Safeway n, Tyco Labs s, Walgreen, Woolwth pf, AirProd, Anthem, Boeing s, CBI Ind, Fluorpt n, GenMills, Heinz pf, Humana, KenfElec, MercuryFn s, Nacor, PinnacleWst, Rorer wt, SouthNwAsla, TensorInl s, UniFirst s, WheelbTc n, AlbCoAl s, BostPubl s, BritishTel, Chiquita, FlightSfty, GoMotr E s, Grolsier, Hershey, Huntgtn I, Lubys, MinnMax, NuevoEng n, PrimerCol, Rubermd, Symtex, TemsthnEms, VertexAsc, vjWhitPrf pfB

NEW LOWS 52

AlbanyInt, CalBnAmg, ChiMilw Cp, CmwlthEd, FarWstFin, FstChi cdf p, HudsonFood, PetroLEco, PaceEnfrs, PrudRlty Inc, StInvestGas, Travelers, WilmsCos, AmSvBkNY pf, Cascade NGs, CmnwlthEnsy, DimpleGrY, FlorADR n, PamAtls Co, RelCo pf, RmtFrtSc, ParamtCom, Pub$ NwMx, TCBY Ent, TriTonGp, Xerox Cp, AveryInt, ChaseMnh, CommwlthEnsy, DentTch, FstChi Cp, HomeFed, MidwyAir pf, OilCO, PhilipsGlo, RMI Titan n, Teledyne s, USFG 4.18pf, Zemex, BallyMfg, ChBnk pdB pf, CntrTch, FstChi Cp, HomeFed, MidwyAir pf, OilCO, PhlpseyEnB, Ryland, Thom Ind, WestCo, ZaninME

FROM
LARGE SCREEN
FSTs

TO MICROCHIP
TECHNOLOGY
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Turning Boss Into Client Can Pay for Both Sides

By Claudia H. Deutsch
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Kathryn H. Tunheim liked her job as Honeywell Inc.'s vice president of public relations, but she was hankering for the excitement of running a profit center. Honeywell, meanwhile, wanted to halve the head count in Ms. Tunheim's department. So in May, Ms. Tunheim and some Honeywell colleagues formed Tunheim Santrizos Communications, a public relations and advertising firm. Their biggest client? Honeywell Inc.

"I get to do what I do well and be held accountable for the bottom line," Ms. Tunheim said. Karen Bachman, her former boss, also feels well served. "I get to eliminate jobs, yet keep access to the knowledge these people have accumulated," she said.

Companies keep the expertise but cut down on the overhead.

Gone are the days when consulting contracts went only to retiring chief executives.

"Today, employees at all ages and levels are leaving with consulting contracts," said Nella Barkley, president of the Crystal-Barkley Corp., a New York career counseling firm.

The trend should come as no surprise in this age of continuing downsizing. Consulting arrangements with departing employees enable companies to reduce payroll and overhead, yet still tap into people who are familiar with the company's products and politics.

"As employees, these people learned which buttons to push; as consultants, they can be easily dismissed if the work runs out," said William Morin, chairman of Drake Beam Morin Inc., an outplacement firm that routinely suggests that fledgling entrepreneurs market themselves to former employers.

An ex-employer can be an ideal transitional client. The work is familiar, so it is easy to gauge how much time it will take. And, since the contract is negotiated while the employee is still on salary, it provides immediate income without marketing expenses.

FOR THOSE REASONS, even employees who are changing fields, or who want to make a clean break with their past, will scamper after assignments from old bosses.

"If Xerox hadn't given me three days a week of work, I would have had to really dip into financial reserves while I was starting up," said G. Bryan English, a former real estate specialist at Xerox Corp. who helped that company handle an office move while he was setting up a personnel placement business.

Similarly, when a reorganization at Liz Claiborne Inc. left Shirley Shung in a production job she did not like, she left the women's clothing company and took a several-month contract to train her replacement. "It was a stepping-stone to my own business," she said.

Mr. English and Ms. Shung are atypical, in that they were as anxious to dump their old duties as they were their salaried status. Far more commonly, new consultants want to do the same work, but for more clients.

When Paul Kiczec was a systems analyst at Marine Midland Bank, he developed a software package that helps commercial banks track sales. The more he talked to people at other banks, the more he felt he had a truly marketable item on his hands — "So I thought, why not leverage that somehow?"

Why not indeed?

Mr. Kiczec got Marine to give him the rights to the software in return for a royalty, and then formed his own business. And Marine is paying him a retainer to continue helping with software development.

"For now they're my biggest client, but five years from now I would expect 10 to 20 percent of my business to be Marine Midland, no more," he said.

Many of Mr. Kiczec's new clients are people he met while at Marine. And indeed, many consultants find that former employers are excellent conduits to other clients.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

July 11

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.8585	3.385	1.1274	0.3350	0.1527 *	—	5.475 *	1.3312	1.254 *	1.6065	1.809 *
Brussels	33.925	61.225	20.595	6.1365	2.8114 *	18.267	—	24.315	0.229	29.255	33.610 *
Frankfurt	1.6482	2.973	—	0.298	0.1345 *	0.887	4.865 *	1.1805	1.1115 *	1.4198	1.600 *
London (a)	1.802	—	2.9693	9.9580	2,172.50	3.3402	61.045	2.5168	267.42	2.0875	181.45
Madrid	100.865	182.285	61.288	18.253	8.361 *	54.361	2.976	72.32	68.32 *	86.98	—
Milan	1,206.50	2,172.25	732.72	218.30	—	649.90	35.575	865.25	8.149	1,041.50	11.956
New York (b)	—	1.7985 a	1.6555	5.595	1,222.50	1.866	33.795	1.4025	148.475	1.1592	100.55
Paris	5.53	9.9075	3.357	—	0.4582 *	2.9771	0.163	3.9627	3.733 *	4.77	5.4785 *
Tokyo	148.45	270.38	90.33	26.92	0.1224	80.13	4.3987	106.48	—	128.35	1.4751
Toronto	1.159	2.0865	0.7029	0.2094	0.96 *	0.6235	3.416 *	0.8284	0.781 *	—	1.140 *
Zurich	1.2965	2.5197	0.8486	0.2520	0.1157 *	0.7527	4.1306 *	—	0.9414 *	1.2063	1.2882 *
1 ECU	1.2582	0.696	2.0687	6.946	1,515.91	2.3315	42.89	1.7518	186.13	1.4559	126.75
1 SDR	1.3434	0.7439	2.2114	7.4286	1,620.79	2.494	45.5735	1.8733	199.422	1.555	135.419

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers; New York closing rates. Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5275.1	Greek drac.	161.30	Mex. peso	2856.00	S. Afr. rand	2.635
Austral. $	1.2442	Hong Kong $	7.77	N. Zealand $	1.6838	Soviet ruble*	0.5887
Austr. schil.	11.54	Indian rupee	17.422	Norw. krone	6.315	Swed. krona	5.9615
Brazil cruz.	65.00	Indo. rupiah	1848.02	Phil. peso	23.20	Taiwan $	26.73
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.6146	Port. escudo	144.20	Thai baht	25.70
Danish krone	6.266	Israeli shek.	2.01	Saudi riyal	3.7501	Turkish lira	2600.00
Egypt. pound	2.7134	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2903	Sing. $	1.8108	UAE dirham	3.672
Fin. markka	3.8465	Malay. ring.	2.7015	S. Kor. won	716.30	Venez. boliv.	49.90

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7943	1.7845	1.7747	Canadian dollar	1.1644	1.1693	1.1740
Japanese yen	148.14	148.04	147.97	Swiss franc	1.3953	1.3944	1.3934
Deutsche mark	1.6464	1.6464	1.6465				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

July 11

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	8 1/4-8 3/8	8 1/8-8 1/4	8 15/16-9 1/16	14 7/8-15	9 7/8-10	7 3/8-7 1/2	9 7/8-10	8 3/4
2 months	8 1/4-8 3/8	8 3/16-8 5/16	8 15/16-9 1/16	14 7/8-15	9 15/16-10 1/16	7 3/8-7 1/2	10 1/16-10 3/16	8 3/4
3 months	8 1/4-8 3/8	8 1/4-8 3/8	8 15/16-9 1/16	14 7/8-15	10-10 1/8	7 3/8-7 1/2	10 1/16-10 3/16	8 7/8
6 months	8 5/16-8 7/16	8 1/2-8 5/8	8 15/16-9 1/16	14 13/16-14 15/16	10 1/16-10 3/16	7 7/16-7 9/16	10 3/8-10 1/2	9
1 year	8 5/16-8 7/16	8 3/4-8 7/8	8 15/16-9 1/16	14 11/16-14 13/16	10 5/16-10 7/16	7 1/2-7 5/8	10 9/16-10 11/16	9 1/8

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

July 11

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Federal funds	7 3/4	8 5/16
Com paper 90-179 days	7.87	7.87
3-month Treasury bills	7.76	7.78
6-month Treasury bills	7.70	7.72
1-year Treasury bills	7.59	7.61
30-year Treasury bond	8.56	8.55
2-month CD's	8.15	8.15
3-month CD's	8.17	8.17
Japan		
Discount rate	5 1/4	5 1/4
Call money	7 5/16	7 9/32
1-month interbank	N.Q.	7 7/16
3-month interbank	N.Q.	7 7/16
West Germany		
Discount rate	6.00	6.00
Lombard rate	8.00	8.00
Call money	8.20	8.20
1-month interbank	8.15	8.05
3-month interbank	8.30	8.30
6-month interbank	8.55	8.45
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14 15/16	14 15/16
3-month interbank	14 31/32	14 31/32
6-month interbank	14 29/32	14 29/32
France		
Intervention rate	9 1/4	9 1/4
Call money	10 1/16	9 15/16
1-month interbank	10	9 7/8
3-month interbank	10 1/16	10
6-month interbank	10 3/16	10 1/8

Sources: Reuters, Salomon Brothers, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits

July 11

1 month	8 1/4 - 8 3/8
2 months	8 1/4 - 8 3/8
3 months	8 1/4 - 8 3/8
6 months	8 5/16 - 8 7/16
1 year	8 5/16 - 8 7/16

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds

July 11

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 7.78
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 8.169
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

GOLD

July 11

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	355.85	354.15	—4.10
Luxembourg	354.80	—	—4.80
Paris (12.5 kilo)	354.92	354.34	—1.25
Zurich	353.75	354.25	+0.50
London	353.70	354.30	+0.30
New York	—	353.75	—1.50

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

Tokyo Expects Wary BOJ to Raise Rates

Reuters

TOKYO — The chief of Japan's central bank indicated Wednesday that the institution has not yet decided to raise interest rates, but currency traders bid the yen higher against the dollar on the idea that it will do so.

In Tokyo trading Wednesday, the dollar fell to 148.10 yen from 150.55 on Tuesday.

Yasushi Mieno, governor of the Bank of Japan, said the institution is monitoring the effect of previous interest rate increases. He said prices in Japan are generally stable but that vigilance is required.

He also said he hopes that, in general terms, the yen's exchange rate will reflect Japan's strong economic fundamentals, and that the yen's movements will be relatively stable.

The Bank of Japan last raised its discount rate, charged on loans to banks, on March 20. It increased the rate to 5.25 percent from 4.25 percent. The U.S. discount rate stands at 7 percent.

The yen's appreciation since the meeting in May of the Group of Seven leading industrial countries is in line with goals agreed in a communiqué issued then, he said.

Mr. Mieno had just returned from a meeting of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland. He said few officials there thought that the United States economy is heading for a recession, an event that would bring pressure for lower American interest rates. There has been speculation that the Federal Reserve Board would push rates down to help the economy.

The dollar fell against the yen in Europe but recovered in New York. Page 12.

Several currency dealers said it was a matter of time before the dollar sinks to 145 yen or lower.

"Many people are saying the dollar now has little hope of a major recovery," said Hiroshi Masuda, assistant general manager at Daiwa Securities Co.

Local trust banks and investment trusts recently joined other speculators in selling dollars on the view that a narrowing gap between U.S. and Japanese rates will increasingly favor the yen.

Japan's life insurance firms, active buyers of dollars in the past, have recently refrained from buying the U.S. currency, dealers said.

Firmer domestic interest rates and a stronger yen have made Japanese government bonds a good buy, attracting investor funds that might otherwise have gone into U.S. Treasury bonds.

The differential between U.S. and Japanese short-term rates has narrowed to about 1.3 percent from more than 3 percent a year ago.

On Tuesday, a report by Smick Medley International, a Washington-based consulting firm, that forecast higher Japanese interest rates pushed the dollar below support at 150 yen.

A Japanese official said at the Group of Seven summit meeting in Houston on Tuesday night that the yen's rise to 148 to the dollar would not cause problems.

He said Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany seemed to share the view the yen is still slightly undervalued, but added that the finance officials of major nations had yet to discuss exchange rates seriously because of recent currency stability.

The Tokyo currency market is still long on dollars, meaning traders are holding a surplus of the U.S. currency, while the yen is in relatively short supply. This oversupply of dollars is adding downward pressure on the U.S. currency, dealers said.

"It is a falling dollar market with traders clearing their positions quickly," said Makoto Omori, chief dealer at Security Pacific National Bank in Tokyo.

The next crucial dollar support is at 147 yen, Mr. Omori added. A fall below that level would be one technical indication that the U.S. currency was headed to 145 yen, he said.

High Rates Seen For New Tokyo Loans to Beijing

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's decision to resume official aid to China will end an unofficial ban on commercial loans, but the credits will be more expensive, bankers said Wednesday.

Japanese banks are concerned about China's political stability and ability to repay.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu announced on Tuesday at the Houston meetings of the seven major industrial democracies that Japan would resume loans worth 810 billion yen ($5.6 billion) for the 1990-95 period.

In doing so, Japan becomes the only nation of the Group of Seven to lift a ban on official loans imposed at the economic meetings last year following the brutal crackdown on protests in Beijing.

The financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported that Japan's Foreign Ministry would send a delegation headed by a deputy minister to China after the Houston meetings.

While a few commercial loans have been made to Chinese firms on the mainland or in Hong Kong since last June, Japanese banks have been quick to describe them as loans on which negotiations began before the crackdown.

"Now that this ban is lifted, it is up to the banks themselves to decide," the banker said. "Our bank will be cautious. China is a worse risk today than before the crackdown."

He cited concern over political instability, the question of a successor to China's aging leader, Deng Xiaoping, high levels of debt repayment in this decade and inadequate financial data about prospective borrowers and their guarantors.

Interest rates China has to pay on commercial loans have risen by at least half a percentage point since last June.

A syndicated loan of $126 million to China's state airline to buy a Boeing 747-400 last month carried a rate nearly one percentage point over the London Interbank Offered Rate, the rate British banks offer on dollar funds.

Another Japanese banker said that before the crackdown China could get rates of 0.2 percentage points above the interbank rate, and would negotiate long and hard about anything over that.

"Interest rates today are the highest China has had to pay since the Communist regime introduced its new currency in the mid-1950s and started borrowing," he added.

Japanese banks hold about half of China's foreign debt of $40 billion, with annual repayments peaking at $7 billion in 1992, Chinese officials say.

With exports at $50 billion yearly, a trade surplus of $2.56 billion in the first half of the year and foreign exchange reserves of more than $20 billion, Chinese officials said there will be no problem with repayment.

An Asian diplomat said Japan would restrict yen credits to humanitarian projects.

Probably the happiest about Mr. Kaifu's announcement is the Bank of Tokyo, which has been criticized by Beijing for planning to open an office in Taipei, the first new Japanese bank presence in Taiwan for 30 years. The resumption should allow the Bank of Tokyo to go ahead with the new office, one banker said.

Some Japanese firms, including trading house Nissho Iwai Corp. and Mitsui Mining Co., are interested in energy-related projects. Others, such as NEC Corp. and Hitachi Ltd., are seeking high-technology possibilities, while steelmakers want to sell steel-production equipment.

Much of the future investment is likely to focus on areas China itself is keen to promote, such as energy development, raw materials processing, agricultural development and high-tech products for export.

Once the money from the official yen loans starts to flow, probably sometime next year, Japanese companies are likely to take part in the transportation, telecommunications, energy and other infrastructure projects.

Tokyo Move Nullifies Houston Call

Reuters

BEIJING — Foreign diplomats and businessmen said Wednesday that the seven-nation statement from the Houston meetings calling for maintained economic sanctions against China has been rendered almost impotent by Japan's decision to resume its lending.

China is still considering its response to the Houston statement, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Japan's resumption of lending will lead to a slow revival of foreign investment and business in China, the diplomats and businessmen concluded.

Television here reported Japan's decision to lend China $5.6 billion by 1995 without comment.

"The Japanese loan is big enough to draw a significant amount of investment capital from Japan to China," said one foreign banker. "Non-Japanese will feel left out."

Diplomats said Western companies would feel handicapped as Japanese firms snapped up contracts and would lobby their governments to resume state lending.

Commercial banks, following Japan's lead, are no longer likely to feel embarrassed by doing business in China, they added.

Diplomats said the Japanese loan will be pushed through quickly, with 17 out of the promised 42 projects getting under way by next March.

Japanese firms are expected to win more than half of the contracts financed by the loan, they said.

5 Arab OPEC Nations Pledge Restraint

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — Five Arab members of OPEC said Wednesday that they have agreed to stick to their cartel-assigned oil production quotas and not to seek increases in those limits until prices rise to $18 a barrel.

The statement by Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates boosted world oil prices and seemed to indicate an end to the recent decline.

Oil ministers of the five countries were meeting in Jeddah to discuss the glut of crude on world markets ahead of talks scheduled for July 25 by the full Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

In New York, August futures on West Texas Intermediate grade oil surged 56 cents a barrel, to $17.50. Earlier in London, Brent crude for August loading rose 13 cents, to $16.20. September Dubai light, the key grade for Asian exports, rose 10 cents in Singapore, to $14.20.

Some analysts cautioned, however, that OPEC has failed several times in recent months to maintain its quotas. Oil traders said some of the firming in prices was attributable to a report that U.S. crude oil stocks had dropped further than expected in the week ending July 6.

A Gulf source said, "The ministers agreed that the most important priority was to boost the price back to its agreed upon level of $18, which will be done through strict and actual and immediate adherence to last November's OPEC agreement," a source said.

The 13-member cartel set an output ceiling of 22.086 million barrels per day for the first half of 1990 at a meeting in November. But actual production is estimated to be about 23.2 million barrels, with the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait said to be producing significantly more than their quotas.

The countries promised not to seek higher output quotas until the price of oil reaches $18 a barrel.

The two producers have sought higher quotas, but the statement on Wednesday said they would not press for this at the July 25 meeting "unless prices warranted it."

"When prices rise to $18, they will look at the idea of raising the OPEC ceiling in accordance with international demand," the source said.

Several sources said a major problem for the United Arab Emirates is that Dubai, one of the seven sheikhdoms in the group, does not follow OPEC policy and refuses to produce less than its capacity of about 430,000 barrels a day. This leaves Abu Dhabi, the biggest producer among the seven, in the position of having to drastically curtail its output to meet the overall quota of 1 million barrels a day.

Abu Dhabi oil sources have said they believe it would be better if Dubai were not included in any OPEC quota.

The United Arab Emirates has sought a quota of 2 million. Kuwait, whose limit is 1.5 million, is seeking a like level.

Western oil industry sources said Kuwait's output may already be declining close to 1.65 million barrels per day, not far off its quota. Industry surveys showed it pumping around 1.8 million in June.

Last month, Iraq criticized Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates for flouting their quotas. Iraq needs money to rebuild its war-shattered economy.

Saudi Arabia, which is the biggest OPEC producer and often the leader on policy matters, then began seeking to mediate the dispute. Oil Minister Hisham Nazer traveled around the Gulf region to cool tempers, and the kingdom then began the five-country talks.

Iraq and its former enemy Iran have recently called for prices to be boosted to $25 a barrel. The OPEC standard is derived from the prices of seven grades of crude and has fallen as low as $14.40 in recent days.

On Wednesday, the official Iraqi News Agency quoted an unidentified spokesman at the Oil Ministry as saying the $25 level could easily be reached.

"Iraq is seriously calling for increasing prices to $25 per barrel as soon as possible," the official said.

"This can be achieved through adhering to the set quotas and avoiding violations and gluts until prices eventually reach $30 per barrel," the official said.

(Reuters, UPI, AP)

Japan to Build a Magnetic Train for Moscow

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A Japanese company has agreed in principle to sell the Soviet Union technology for high-speed trains that float on a magnetic cushion, an official said Wednesday.

The trains would be used on a 34-kilometer (21-mile) line between central Moscow and Sheremetyevo International Airport, making the trip in about 15 minutes, said Yuichiro Kittaka of HSST Corp.

HSST means high speed surface transport. The trains have been demonstrated at expositions, but so far have not been used for passenger service.

Mr. Kittaka said the agreement came after the HSST president, Akira Hayashi, and Evgeni Orlov, Soviet deputy minister for the electrical engineering and instrument industries, signed a memorandum outlining major details of the project.

Mr. Orlov led an eight-member Soviet railway mission that arrived in Japan last month, he added.

The memorandum calls for construction of the new rail system to start next year and be completed by 1996, with costs estimated at 90 billion yen ($612 million), he added.

"We will soon start feasibility studies that include weather conditions in Moscow and an environmental assessment," Mr. Kittaka said.

He said the company would also discuss the plan with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, although the technology involved is not subject to restrictions by COCOM, a Paris-based Western body that regulates trade in strategic items with the Soviet Union and other Communist nations.

Mr. Kittaka said Soviet delegation members told the Japanese that their country had been conducting research on similar technology since 1975, but engineers could not achieve train speeds above 68 kilometers (41 miles) an hour.

Japanese magnetically levitated trains have reached speeds of about 350 kilometers an hour on test tracks, he added.

Rather than using wheels, these trains are held about one centimeter (0.4 inches) above the rail bed by magnetic forces.

Europe Launches HDTV Group

The Associated Press

STRASBOURG, France — A European consortium to develop high-definition television was launched Wednesday in a bid to make its version of razor-sharp pictures, wrapped in digital sound, acceptable worldwide.

The consortium — Vision 1250, so named because European HDTV screens feature 1,250 horizontal lines instead of 625 on conventional sets — is a multinational group that will make HDTV production facilities available to film and television professionals.

Its launch "may turn out to be a milestone," said Antonio La Pergola, chairman of the European Parliament's energy, research and technology committee.

Vision 1250 follows a decision in 1989 by the 12 European Community governments to formulate a strategy to launch HDTV in Europe.

The founding members of Vision 1250 are Philips NV of the Netherlands and Italy's state-owned RAI television plus the British Broadcasting Corp., British Satellite Broadcasting, Laser Creation and Thames Television of Britain; BHD TV, BTS, Nokia and Unitel of West Germany and France Telecom, OFRT, SFP and Thomson SA of France.

Mr. La Pergola said Europe had "reduced significantly Japan's 10-year lead" in high-definition television technology, as the Community's technology is compatible with existing TV standards.

Japan and the United States have proposed a worldwide HDTV standard based on 1,125 horizontal lines. Conventional TV sets in the United States and Japan feature 525 horizontal lines.

The European Community has rejected the Japanese HDTV technology on the grounds that it is incompatible with existing broadcast and reception equipment in Europe and would give Japanese companies a virtual monopoly of the television-hardware market in Europe.

An international agreement on a worldwide HDTV standard has not yet been reached and might not be for another four years, officials said at the launching of Vision 1250.

One of Vision 1250's objectives is to ensure that its 1,250-line technology becomes the world standard. Images recorded by European HDTV equipment could be received on conventional 625-line European television sets.

Special HDTV sets will be flat, and larger than sets available today. An HDTV set has a 16-9 ratio of width to height, compared with 4-3 on ordinary television sets.

The Community's executive commission said in a statement that HDTV would be on the market from 1992 onward.

Until then, several measures would be taken to prepare the market at the user end, including HDTV demonstration projects of the 1992 summer and winter Olympics — in Barcelona, Spain, and Albertville, France, respectively.

The launch of Vision 1250 was accompanied by a brief demonstration of the new technology.

OECD Sees Tough Battle for Aid

Reuters

PARIS — The battle for aid is getting tougher and to receive help poor countries will have to convince donors and potential investors they will spend the money wisely, the OECD said on Thursday.

"Developing countries will have to compete for capital in a world which is short of capital, and to meet the higher real interest rates they will have to ensure that the return on capital is sufficient to pay the cost of capital," the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development said.

The world's rich countries have pledged they will not divert money earmarked for development aid to investment in the new East European democracies.

But the Paris-based OECD said in its annual survey of development assistance that aid efforts "need to be sustained by a conviction among decision-makers and by the public at large that aid is being well used in developing countries."

The fight to attract private capital will be even tougher, the organization said.

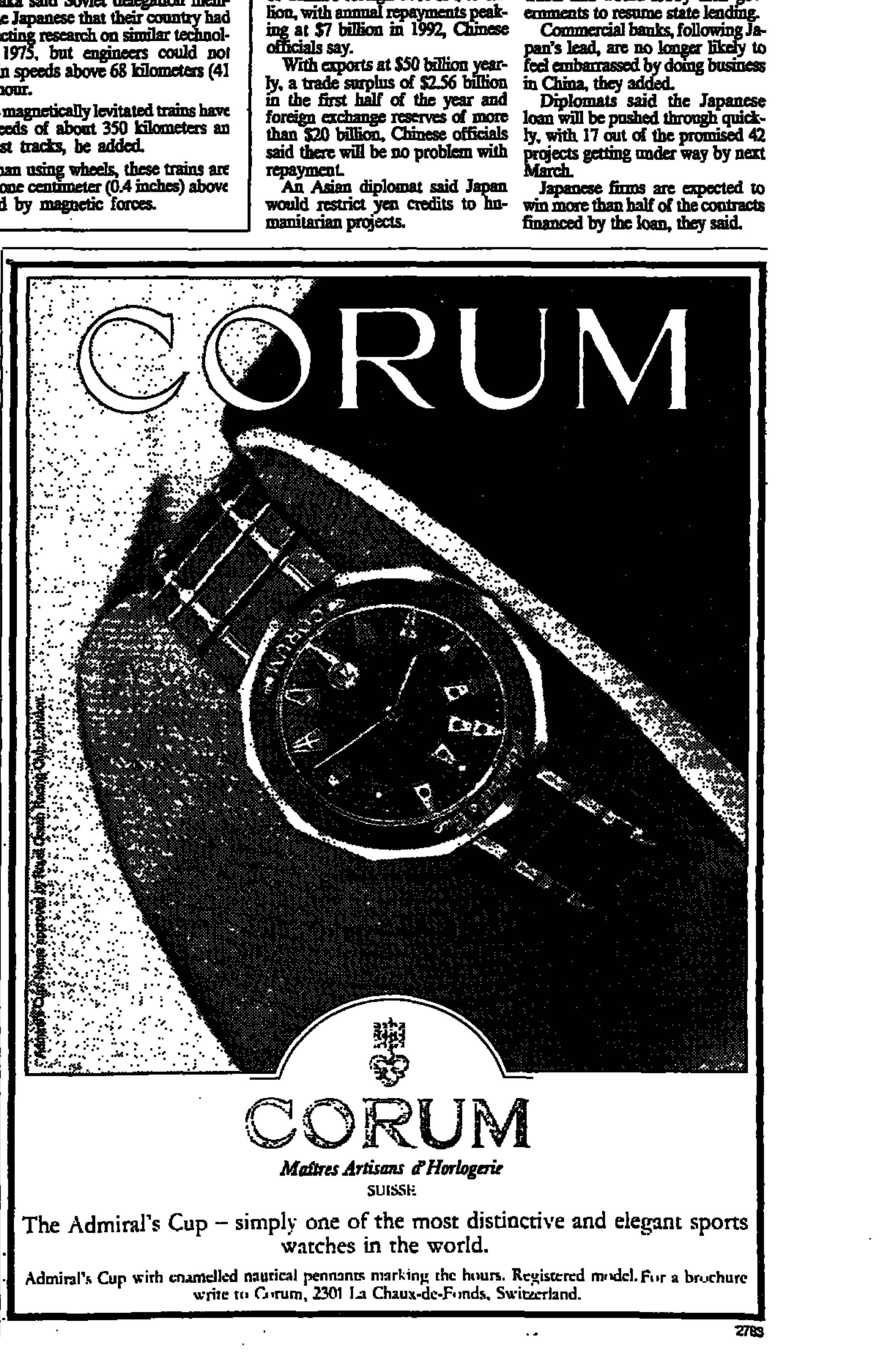
African countries were complaining even before the political revolution in the former communist bloc that private investors were abandoning the continent, and the OECD said turning the situation around would not be easy.

It said total resource flows — official aid, export credits and private investment — to developing countries rose to $109 billion in 1989 from $104.3 billion in 1988.

But its data also show that interest and dividends paid by the developing world came to $107.7 billion, leaving a net transfer of just $1.3 billion. This compares with $6.4 billion in 1988 and $51 billion in 1981.

Direct foreign investment in developing countries fell to $22 billion in 1989 from $23.4 billion in 1988, partly due to lower investment in China.

But the OECD said it was pleased with the Brady Plan for reducing the bank debt of middle-income countries — named after the U.S. treasury secretary, Nicholas F. Brady — which has already brought relief to some heavily indebted countries, led by Mexico.



2783

MARKET DIARY

Stock Prices Soar On Late Buying

United Press International

NEW YORK — Stocks closed sharply higher Wednesday in moderate trading on the New York Stock Exchange after a late wave of program buying pushed the Dow industrials to within a few points of their record high.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 23.27 points Tuesday, jumped 41.83 to close at 2,932.67. The record was set June 15 at 2,935.89.

N.Y. Stocks

Among broader market gauges, the New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 2.35 to 197.11 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 4.74 to 361.23.

Advances led declines 2-1. Big Board volume totaled 162.2 million shares, against 147.6 million traded Tuesday.

Program buying boosted prices at midday and in the last hour. The computerized trading technique has been active in the last hour of each session this week. Analysts also said technical factors helped.

Before the buy programs came in, strength in oil issues bolstered the market as crude oil prices rose for a second straight day.

Wal-Mart was the most active issue, up ⅜ to 33¾.

Philip Morris followed, up 1⅜ to 49⅝. AT&T was third, down ¼ to 37¼ after falling Tuesday on news that it would lay off about 4,300 services workers nationwide.

Among oil issues, Unocal jumped 1½ to 27¾ in active trading. Mobil gained 1⅜ to 61⅝ and Amoco added 1¼ to 51¾.

As for other blue chips, IBM rose 1¼ to 119, Woolworth added 1¼ to 36¼, General Electric jumped 1½ to 72⅛ and Merck climbed 1¾ to 88½.

Prices closed higher in active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex Market Value index rose 1.68 to close at 359.41.

Dollar Closes Higher Against Mark and Yen

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar ended higher against major currencies here Wednesday following a late flurry of activity, but dealers said the bearish sentiment remains unchanged.

The dollar closed at 1.6555 Deutsche marks against Tuesday's closing price of 1.6418 DM, and at 148.475 yen, against 148.25.

Foreign Exchange

"Technical targets for the dollar were achieved overnight at 147.50 yen and 163.70 marks, which caused an upward retracement by the dollar today," said Bob Hatcher at Barclays Bank. "But the sentiment remains that the dollar can drift lower," he emphasized.

Dealers said the New York trading mostly involved short-covering.

The dollar also rose to 1.4025 Swiss francs from 1.3930 and to 5.5555 French francs from 5.51.

The British pound fell sharply after its recent surge, slumping to $1.7995 from $1.8215.

Sales of the mark against the yen in cross trading helped boost the dollar against the mark, dealers said.

Dealers said sterling was fighting to find support, which some said could be as low as $1.7850.

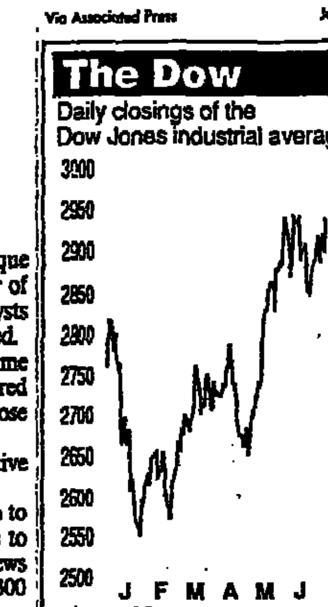
In London, the dollar slipped against the yen, but climbed against other currencies in light trading.

"There's no real appetite for the dollar at the moment," said Andrew Elliott, a currency analyst at Chase Investment Bank in London. "Thoughts of a Federal Reserve easing will keep the dollar subdued."

The dollar fell on the London market to 148.55 yen from 148.65. But it rose to 1.6490 DM from 1.6435.

Dealers said the dollar-mark rate was unlikely to move out of its recent narrow range.

Via Associated Press July 11



IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WalMt s	37352	33⅞	33⅛	33¾	+ ⅜
PhilMr s	24127	49⅝	48⅛	49⅝	+1⅜
AT&T	23712	37⅝	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
Glaxo	19089	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	+ ⅜
Unocal s	14238	27¾	26½	27¾	+1½
GenEl	14530	72⅛	70¾	72	+1¼
FordM	14200	43⅜	42⅞	43	— ¼
FdNM s	12335	43	41¼	42⅝	+ ⅝
BrMySq	11483	64⅛	63⅛	64	+ ⅞
Citicorp	11088	22¼	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
NtwkEq	10639	8⅝	7¾	8¼	— ½
IBM	10247	119¼	117⅝	119	+1¼
Boeing s	10205	61½	59⅞	61½	+1½
Exxon	10106	47⅝	46⅜	47⅜	+1⅛
Gannett	10043	37¼	36½	37	— ½

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
MogmC	8014	6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ½
BAT In	7177	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Amdhl	6793	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅝
Hlhov n	6263	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
EchoBy	6248	12⅛	11¾	12	— ⅛
ContAir	5421	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
FruitL	4966	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅜
RhnP rt	4848	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅝
AMed n	2442	8½	7½	8½	+ ¾
A-aff2 sc	1981	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Resurg	1826	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Alza	1564	48⅝	47¾	48⅝	+ ¾
SNk 193wt	1437	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
ENSCO	1325	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
BergB s	1306	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝	+1

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	973	529
Declined	506	969
Unchanged	519	498
Total issues	1998	1996
New Highs	74	42
New Lows	52	50

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	290	285
Declined	233	346
Unchanged	274	261
Total issues	797	812
New Highs	31	22
New Lows	16	28

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,050	923
Declined	838	1,030
Unchanged	2,400	2,330
Total issues	4,288	4,283

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2902.72	2942.33	2890.10	2932.67	+ 41.83
Trans	1148.18	1160.77	1141.97	1155.29	+ 9.67
Util	203.91	205.55	203.14	204.79	+ 1.19
Comp	1032.14	1044.51	1027.43	1040.58	+ 11.70

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	427.54	420.97	427.54	+6.57
Transp.	277.27	273.78	277.23	+3.45
Utilities	137.66	136.78	137.42	+0.09
Finance	28.60	28.35	28.59	+0.24
SP 500	361.23	356.49	361.23	+4.74
SP 100	342.99	338.48	342.99	+4.59

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	197.11	195.17	197.11	+2.35
Industrials	246.58	243.44	246.58	+3.86
Transp.	174.47	173.06	174.47	+1.84
Utilities	89.82	89.55	89.76	—0.09
Finance	143.76	143.17	143.72	+0.77

NASDAQ Indexes

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	463.90	+2.93	461.76	468.86
Industrials	503.57	+4.06	498.42	499.09
Finance	441.32	+1.39	443.00	464.57
Insurance	506.51	+2.77	501.47	513.48
Utilities	643.17	+1.39	653.39	674.84
Banks	332.47	+0.40	333.82	353.72
Transp.	498.06	+3.74	491.37	499.33

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
359.42	357.66	359.41	+1.68

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	98.56	+0.03
Utilities	92.36	+0.21
Industrials	89.56	—0.15

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	162,220,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	180,951,600
Amex 4 p.m. volume	13,500,000
Amex prev. cons. close	13,050,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	159,029,300
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	142,271,200
NYSE volume up	113,401,340
NYSE volume down	32,827,110
Amex volume up	7,754,520
Amex volume down	3,561,030
NASDAQ volume up	85,394,288
NASDAQ volume down	43,308,425

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
July 10	457,602	669,505	60,889
July 9	478,710	587,608	30,050
July 6	390,525	475,283	31,458
July 5	403,211	846,307	133,564
July 3	482,246	542,523	7,887

*Included in the sales figures

S&P 100 Index Options

July 11

Strike Price	Calls-Last Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Puts-Last Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct
295	46½	—	—	—	1/16	—	—	—
300	42⅝	42	—	—	1/16	⅛	—	—
305	—	—	—	—	⅛	¼	—	—
310	—	—	35½	—	⅛	⅜	2⅛	—
315	28¼	—	—	—	⅛	1	2⅜	—
320	24⅝	25½	—	—	¼	1⅜	3	4½
325	18⅝	18¾	—	—	⅛	1⅞	4⅛	—
330	14⅝	15¼	—	—	⅜	2¾	5	6⅝
335	10⅝	12⅝	—	—	1⅛	3⅝	6¼	—
340	6¼	9⅜	12	—	2⅛	5⅜	7⅞	9½
345	2⅞	6⅝	10	—	4	7⅜	9½	—
350	1⅛	4⅝	6½	—	7⅝	10⅛	13¼	15
355	⅝	2½	5¼	—	—	14	—	—
360	¼	1⅞	3⅜	5	—	17½	21½	21⅝
365	⅛	¾	2¼	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 114,761 ; total open int. 379,605
Puts: total vol. 105,735 ; total open int. 410,491
Source: CBOE

Currency Options

July 11

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Jul	Aug	Sep	Puts—Last Jul	Aug	Sep
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	75	r	r	r	r	0.08	r
80.67	77	r	r	r	r	r	0.52
80.67	79	r	r	r	0.14	r	0.97
80.67	80	0.20	0.61	0.88	0.25	0.83	2.02
80.67	81	0.04	r	r	r	r	
50,000 Australian Dollars-European Style.							
80.67	78	2.36	r	1.72	r	r	r
80.67	80	r	r	0.78	r	r	
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
Pound	167½	r	r	12¾	r	r	r
181.85	170	r	r	9.80	r	0.15	0.70
181.85	172½	r	r	r	0.01	r	1.22
181.85	175	4.75	5.08	r	r	0.80	1.93
181.85	177½	r	r	r	0.10	1.53	r
181.85	180	0.94	1.80	2.42	0.75	2.70	4.30
181.85	182½	0.50	0.94	2.25	1.10	r	r
181.85	185	s	r	0.88	s	r	7.90
31,250 British Pounds-European Style.							
181.85	165	15.55	r	r	r	r	r
181.85	170	9.90	r	r	r	r	0.72
181.85	177½	r	r	r	r	r	2.00
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
Dollr	82½	r	r	r	r	r	0.08
86.42	84	r	r	r	r	r	0.20
86.42	85½	r	r	r	r	0.33	0.75
86.42	86	0.31	0.38	0.50	r	0.55	1.10
86.42	86½	r	0.17	r	0.48	0.80	1.38
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
Dollar	85	1.23	r	r	r	r	r
86.42	85½	0.73	r	r	r	r	r
86.42	86½	r	0.20	r	r	r	
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
Mark	58	r	r	r	r	0.07	r
60.95	59	1.73	r	r	r	r	0.35
60.95	59½	r	s	s	0.01	0.23	
60.95	60	0.70	1.01	1.36	0.04	0.35	0.65
60.95	60½	0.34	0.71	s	0.16	0.56	
60.95	61	0.72	0.90	0.80	0.44	0.78	1.13
60.95	61½	0.03	r	s	r	r	
60.95	62	0.03	0.25	0.46	r	r	
6.25 mil Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
Yen	64	r	r	3.71	r	r	r
67.74	65	2.29	r	2.77	r	0.77	r
67.74	66	1.29	1.75	1.93	r	r	0.50
67.74	67	0.43	1.10	1.24	r	0.60	0.90
67.74	67½	0.15	0.66	s	0.33	0.83	
67.74	68	0.08	0.50	0.79	r	r	r
67.74	69	r	r	0.56	r	r	r
67.74	70	r	0.16	0.28	r	r	r
67.74	71	r	r	0.20	r	r	
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
Franc	69	r	r	r	r	0.18	r
72.01	70	r	r	r	r	0.35	r
72.01	70½	1.00	r	s	r	0.45	
72.01	71	0.63	r	1.46	r	r	r
72.01	71½	0.26	r	s	r	r	
72.01	72	0.14	0.60	0.93	r	r	r
72.01	73	r	r	0.63	r	r	

Total call vol. 23,944 Call open int. 362,432
Total put vol. 15,222 Put open int. 380,123
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Great Atl & Pac Tea	Q	.20	8-6	7-20
Masco Corp	Q	.14	8-8	7-20
SafeCard Svcs Inc	S	.07½	9-15	7-31
Tenneco Inc	Q	.80	9-11	8-10
USUAL				
Amer President	Q	.15	8-31	8-15
Anchor Financial	Q	.15	7-31	7-18
Bank of Anaheim	Q	.06	7-20	7-9
Bank of New York	Q	.53	8-3	7-20
Battle Mtn Gold	Q	.02½	8-20	8-3
Blessings Corp	Q	.16½	9-1	8-1
Cleveland-Cliffs Inc	Q	.20	9-7	8-23
Diagnostic Prods	Q	.06	8-22	8-8
Hillenbrand Inds	Q	.13½	8-31	7-27
Horizon Financial	Q	.06	8-10	7-24
International Paper	Q	.42	9-17	8-24
Kerr-McGee Corp	Q	.36	10-1	9-7
Mellon Partcpg Mtge	Q	.17	8-10	7-31
Puget Power & Light	Q	.44	8-15	7-26
Resort Investors	Q	.37½	8-14	7-20
Upper Penin. Engy	Q	.55½	8-1	7-20
Weyerhaeuser Co	Q	.30	9-4	8-3
Williams Cos	Q	.35	9-17	8-24

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

European Commodities

	Close Bid	Close Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
LONDON SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
Aug	271.80	272.40	276.00	269.40	276.00	277.80
Oct	269.40	269.80	271.00	266.20	270.40	270.80
Dec	258.00	277.60	278.80	260.00	253.00	277.00
Mar	258.00	258.20	259.00	255.40	257.80	258.20
May	257.40	257.80	259.00	257.00	258.60	259.40
Aug	257.00	258.00	259.00	255.40	258.60	259.20
Oct	252.00	255.00	257.00	250.00	253.00	254.00
Volume: 4,500 lots of 50 tons.						
LONDON COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Jul	719	722	733	710	737	739
Sep	738	739	755	729	761	762
Dec	766	769	780	759	784	785
Mar	800	801	807	789	811	812
May	818	821	826	810	831	832
Jul	841	843	846	830	850	852
Sep	860	861	867	850	870	872
Volume: 8,989 lots of 10 tons.						
LONDON COFFEE Sterling per metric ton						
Jul	554	557	562	554	545	546
Sep	579	580	586	577	571	572
Nov	597	599	607	597	592	593
Jan	616	618	625	616	611	612
Mar	633	635	642	635	629	630
May	645	652	658	655	645	649
Jul	665	670	N.T.	N.T.	660	670
Volume: 3,719 lots of 5 tons.						
LONDON GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Jul	—	150.75	151.00	147.75	147.50	147.75
Aug	150.75	151.00	151.00	147.75	147.50	147.75
Sep	151.75	152.00	152.25	149.25	148.75	149.00
Oct	—	154.75	156.00	152.25	151.50	152.25
Nov	—	158.50	158.50	154.25	153.00	153.25
Dec	—	159.00	159.50	156.25	155.50	156.00
Jan	159.50	—	159.50	157.50	156.25	156.50
Feb	153.00	156.00	153.00	153.00	152.50	153.00
Mar	150.00	155.00	151.00	151.00	148.00	149.80
Volume: 10,854 lots of 100 tons.						

PARIS SUGAR French francs per metric ton	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
Aug	2,115	2,090	2,098	—	+15
Oct	1,892	1,865	1,855	1,870	—15
Dec	1,865	1,828	1,810	1,835	—33
Mar	1,863	1,840	1,840	1,845	—13
May	1,870	N.T.	1,840	1,855	— 8
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,835	1,855	—15

Est. vol.: 4,553 of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 2,256 lots. Open interest : 18,264.

Sources: Paris Bourse du Commerce, London Petroleum Exchange, Reuters.

London Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1548.00	1550.00	1550.00	1552.00
Forward	1579.00	1580.00	1580.00	1581.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1586.00	1588.00	1526.00	1528.00
Forward	1513.00	1514.00	1465.00	1466.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	507.00	508.00	502.00	504.00
Forward	507.00	508.00	504.50	505.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	9080.00	9100.00	8880.00	8900.00
Forward	9065.00	9075.00	8905.00	8910.00
TIN Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	6030.00	6080.00	6010.00	6012.00
Forward	6190.00	6200.00	6125.00	6130.00
ZINC (Special High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1772.00	1777.00	1770.00	1773.00
Forward	1672.00	1675.00	1680.00	1682.00

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.70	0.70
Coffee, lb	0.75	0.75
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.291	1.291
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.45	0.45
Silver, troy oz	4.87	4.80
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	112.00	112.00
Tin, lb	3.6645	n.a.
Zinc, lb	0.87	0.87

Herald Tribune
Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World.

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

Former Sunbelt Chairman Indicted

DALLAS (AP) — Edwin T. McBirney 3d, former president of the Sunbelt Savings Association, has been indicted on charges of bank fraud in a $700 million real estate deal, the FBI announced Wednesday.

It comes one month after the indictment of Donald R. Dixon, former owner of the collapsed Vernon Savings & Loan Association in Texas.

Mr. McBirney is one of four high-profile thrift executives who have been subpoenaed by the House Banking Committee to discuss the billion-dollar failures of their institutions, which the government had to underwrite.

CBS Profits Exceed Expectations

NEW YORK (Reuters) — CBS Inc.'s increase of 16 percent in second-quarter earnings, to $5.36 a share, was substantially above forecasts, analysts reported Wednesday.

Industry analysts, as surveyed by the IBES earnings-forecasting service, expected CBS to earn a mean of $4.99 a share on estimates ranging from $4.50 to $5.25. CBS earned $4.62 a share in the same period a year ago.

Asahi Drops Colorado Brewery Plans

DENVER (AP) — Asahi Breweries Ltd. of Japan apparently has abandoned plans to build a $70 million plant in Colorado, Coors Brewing Co. officials said Wednesday.

Asahi brews Coors products in Japan. Originally, it was announced that Coors might become a partner in Asahi's brewery here.

The proposed brewery was to have produced up to 100,000 barrels of Super Dry beer a year, but sales of imported beer have been declining recently in the United States.

Nippon Steel Eyes Computer Market

TOKYO (Reuters) — Nippon Steel Corp. has set up a company in Santa Ana, California, to examine the U.S. market for personal computers, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

Nippon Steel does not manufacture personal computers but is considering the possibility, and could enter the U.S. market before the Japanese market, the spokesman said.

McDonnell Shifts Helicopter Focus

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — The helicopter subsidiary of McDonnell Douglas Corp. has reorganized to focus on commercial business with the decline of military spending.

The company said Tuesday that it would replace some top executives at its Arizona helicopter subsidiary as part of an effort to reorganize and cut losses. The shakeup, including two resignations and three early retirements, follows a loss at McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Co. in 1989 estimated at $37 million, much of it due to cost overruns associated with production of the Apache military helicopter.

Koito-Pickens Battle Heats Up Again

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Koito Manufacturing Co. accused the Texas investor T. Boone Pickens Wednesday of continued distortion of facts surrounding his attempts to gain four seats on the company's board as majority shareholder.

Mr. Pickens was in Houston, where he hoped to talk to various representatives and delegates at the economic meetings about his problems with Koito. Mr. Pickens is the largest Koito shareholder with a 26 percent stake, but has been denied any positions on the board.

For the Record

Apple Computer Inc. has formed General Magic Inc. to address market segments outside of the mainstream. The new firm will design and develop a new class of personal communicator products. *(AP)*

Motorola Inc. reported that second-quarter earnings rose to $161 million, or $1.22 a share, from $154 million in the same quarter a year ago. Sales increased to $2.72 billion from $2.39 billion. *(Reuters)*

LOSSES: *Thrifts Regulators Mull $200 Million Suit Against Neil Bush*

(Continued from page 1)

practices adopted by Silverado's management, and thus are liable for damages.

When the government wins such cases, the defendants often find they must forfeit much of their personal assets. Also, insurance for the Silverado board, often referred to as director and officer liability insurance, expired in 1986, and it is unclear whether board members have any coverage.

Officials said Tuesday that rather than seeking $1 billion, the regulators would take a more practical approach in the lawsuit and would focus on a series of transactions that were approved by Silverado's board and lawyers, which led to the greatest loss.

"The point is to pinpoint the most provable transactions in an effort to build the strongest case," said one official. "That's the most efficient way of handling these cases."

The fact that Bush is the son of the president has heightened public attention on the case, which comes amid a public outcry over the huge losses in the savings and loan debacle, which are now estimated to require more than $500 billion over 30 years from taxpayers.

Concern in the administration about the perception that President Bush had not done enough to combat savings and loan fraud was such that in June he convened a carefully orchestrated gathering of U.S. attorneys to tout what were described as new measures to prosecute such fraud.

Over the weekend, Neil Bush announced that he had decided to mount an aggressive public relations campaign to defend his actions at Silverado, asserting, as he has in congressional and regulatory hearings, that he had done nothing wrong.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse July 11

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	36.40	36.70
ACF Holding	40.70	40.40
Aegon	131.80	131.60
Ahold	141.70	N.Q.
Akzo	124.20	123.90
AMEV	58	57.90
A'Dam Rubber	5.70	5.70
Amro Bank	72.20	73.20
Bols	181.80	181.50
Buhrmann Tett	72.80	72.60
BVG	N.Q.	24.50
Center Parcs	60.40	60.50
CSM	89.60	89.60
DAF	30.60	30
DSM	117.10	116.70
Elsevier	93.70	93.10
Fokker	48.70	48.10
Gist-Brocades	34.30	33.60
Heineken	129.90	129.50
Hoogovens	71.20	69.40
Hunter Douglas	91.80	92
IHC Caland	52	53.50
Inter Mueller	94	94
KLM	35.60	35.10
KNP	45.20	45.30
Nat Neder	73.50	72.90
Nedlloyd	69.50	69.40
NMB Postbank	48.40	48
Oce Grinten	57.80	57.80
Pakhoed	203.90	203.50
Philips	28.20	28.60
Robeco	99.70	99.80
Rodamco	76.30	76.40
Rolinco	100.80	100.60
Rorento	59.80	59.70
Royal Dutch	140.40	139.40
Unilever	159.20	159.10
Van Ommeren	44.80	44.10
VMF Stork	56	55.70
VNU	104	102.50
Wessanen	69.60	68.80
Wolters/Kluwer	53.10	52

CBS Gen'l trend index : 119.50
Previous : 119.80

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
AG Fin	9340	9550
Arbed	5390	5260
Barco	2205	2190
Bekaert	14025	14025
Cockerill	184	184
Cobepa	5700	5650
Delhaize	6450	6450
EBES	3960	3960
GB-Inno-BM	1382	1370
GBL	3730	3730
Gevaert	8430	8450
Hoboken	18250	18300
Intercom	3180	3170
Kredietbank	3880	3880
Petrofina	11675	11675
Royal Belge	5490	5500
Soc Gen Banque	5180	5180
Soc Gen Belgique	3255	3275
Sofina	13625	13625
Solvay	13700	13675
Tractebel	8200	8250
UCB	23850	23600
Unerg Ps	2240	2250

Current Stock Index : 6224.31
Previous : 6235.13

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	307.50	302.60
Allianz Hold	2878	2875
Altana	574.50	560.50
Asko	980	968
BASF	273.20	269
Bayer	286	282
Bay Vereinsbk	416	410
BBC	949	958
BHF Bank	474	476
BMW	598	599.50
Commerzbank	296	295
Continental	302.10	301.10
Daimler Benz	836.50	835
Degussa	470	476
Dt Babcock	226.50	229.50
Deutsche Bank	824	816.50
Douglas	919.50	916
Dresdner Bank	447.50	446
Feldmuehle	514.20	514.50
Harpener	466	N.Q.
Henkel	666	649.50
Hochtief	1462	1469
Hoechst	271.50	267
Hoesch	330	329.70
Holzmann	1680	1690
Horten	279.50	272
IWKA	388	394
Kali Salz	268.50	267.50
Karstadt	729	722
Kaufhof	655	655.50
KHD	285	286
Kloeckner Werke	222	222.50
Krupp Stahl	386	387
Linde	1073	1077
Lufthansa	177	173.50
MAN	463.50	464
Mannesmann	339	340
Metallgesell	648	656
Muench Rueck	2740	2745
Nixdorf	323.50	320.50
PKI	N.Q.	520
Porsche	1300	1280
Preussag	433.50	437.20
PWA	315	315
RWE	489.80	491
Rheinmetall	442	444
Schering	763.50	764
SEL	387.50	399
Siemens	769	764
Thyssen	287	287
Varta	388	388
Veba	443	440
VEW	235	235
Viag	409.20	416.50
Volkswagen	634	633
Wella	767	767.50

DAX Index : 1917.27
Previous : 1909.63
FAZ Index : 684.36
Previous : 687.18

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	122	120
Enso-Gutzeit	31	32
K.O.P.	45	47
Kymmene	85	85
Nokia	102	101
Pohjola	140	142
Stockmann	186	N.Q.
United Papers	136	140
Wartsila	365	365

Unitas Index : 535.86
Previous : 537.80

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	15.80	15.80
Cathay Pacific	10.60	10.20
Cavendish Int'l	3.78	3.83
Cheung Kong	13.70	13.50
China Light Pwr	15.10	15
Dairy Farm Int'l	10.10	9.75
Hang Lung Dev	5.80	5.70
Hang Seng Bank	22.50	22.60
Henderson Land	8.40	8.45
HK Air Eng.	20.50	20.40
HK China Gas	11.90	11.90
HK Electric	9	8.85
HK Land	9	8.95
HK Realty Trust	5	5.05
HK Shang Bank	6.15	6.15
HK Shang Htls	5.20	5.10
HK Telecomm	6.25	6.25
HK Ferry	5.40	5.20
Hutch Whampoa	13	12.80
Hysan Dev	1.36	1.36
Jardine Math.	34.50	33.75
Jardine Str Hld	17.70	17.40
Kowloon Motor	6.60	6.70
Mandarin Orient	5.75	5.75
Miramar Hotel	7.05	7.10
New World Dev	11.80	11.70
SHK Props	15.70	15.50
Stelux	5.15	4.83
Swire Pac A	21	21
Tai Cheung Prps	4.35	4.33
TVE	1.02	1.04
Wharf Hold	9.25	9.40
Wing On Co	7.50	7.45
Winsor Ind.	8.50	8.50
World Int'l	4.58	4.73

Hang Seng Index : 3440.92
Previous : 3402.16

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	17	17
Altech	70	70
Anglo Amer	109.50	109
Barlows	36	36
Blyvoor	10	10.50
Buffels	58	62
GFSA	75	75
Harmony	25.50	25.75
Highveld Steel	16.25	16.25
Kloof	35	34.50
Nedbank Grp	10.60	10.60
Rusplat	85.50	85.75
SA Brews	39.75	39.50
St Helena	32	35
Sasol	12.70	12.70
Welkom	20.75	20.25
Western Deep	127	117

Composite Stock Index : 3035
Previous : 3028

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Lyons	4.93	4.86
Anglo Am Gld	39.31	39.49
AA Corp	15.22	15.38
Asda-MFI Gp	1.17	1.16
Ass Brit Foods	4.12	4.10
Barclays	4.05	4.01
Bass	11.01	10.87
B.A.T.	6.38	6.33
Blue Circle	2.40	2.37
BOC Group	5.85	5.70
Boots	2.84	2.79
Bowater	5.45	5.35
BAe	5.42	5.25
BAA	4.45	4.37
Brit Airways	2.17	2.15
British Gas	2.25	2.25
BP	3.20	3.16
British Steel	1.37	1.38
Brit Telecom	3.10	3.06
BTR	4.25	4.13
Burmah Oil	6.40	6.28
Cable Wire	5.37	5.27
Cadbury Sch	3.54	3.53
Charter Cons	4.63	4.60
Comm Union	5.10	5.02
Cookson	2.05	1.98
Courtaulds	3.63	3.55
Dalgety	3.62	3.60
De Beers	N.Q.	—
Dixons	1.43	1.38
Driefontein	5.84	5.90
Eurotunnel	4.80	4.80
Fisons	3.67	3.57
Gen Acc F	N.Q.	—
GEC	1.94	1.90
GKN	4.02	3.94
Glaxo	8.50	8.29
Grand Met	6.48	6.49
GI Univ Stores	13.50	13.50
GRE	2.32	2.23
Guinness	7.88	7.82
Hanson Tr	2.28	2.22
Hawker Sidd	6.13	6.12
ICI	11.49	11.38
Kingfisher	3.55	3.40
Land Sec	5.22	5.18
Legal Gen Grp	4.22	4.10
Lloyds Bank	3	3.01
Lonrho	2.61	2.61
Lucas Ind	1.42	1.40
Marks Sp	2.31	2.25
Maxwell	1.94	1.94
MB Group	2.15	2.07
Midland Bk	3.11	3.04
NatWest	3.32	3.24
Pearson Grp	7.66	7.62
P and O	6.27	6.15
Pilkington	2.03	1.99
Prudential	2.31	2.27
Racal Elec	2.03	2.03
Randfontein	2.35	2.39
Rank Org	8.37	8.22
Reed Intl	4.45	4.43
Reuters	12.80	12.60
Rolls Royce	2.28	2.25
Royal Dutch	41.75	41.50
RTZ	5.45	5.45
Saatchi	0.82	0.82
Sainsbury	2.83	2.85
Sears Holds	0.97	0.95
Shell	4.53	4.46
Skbeec	5.42	5.35
STC	2.59	2.61
Std Chart Bk	4.55	4.51
Storehouse	1.33	1.30
Sun Alliance	3.26	3.23
Tate and Lyle	3.82	3.89
Tesco	2.25	2.22
Thorn EMI	7.47	7.27
T.I. Group	5.07	5.05
Trafalgar Hse	2.92	2.88
THF	2.93	2.90
Ultramar	3.38	3.34
Unilever	6.82	6.73
Utd Biscuits	3.55	3.57
Vickers	2.28	2.29
War Loan 3½	32.13	32.19
Wellcome	6.02	5.97
Woolworth	19.38	18.94

F.T. 30 Index : 1877.70
Previous : 1853.80
F.T.S.E. 100 Index : 2368.50
Previous : 2327.20

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Bco. Bilbao/Viz.	2595	2595
Banco Central	4805	4895
Bco. Santander	5280	5230
Banesto	4490	4485
CEPSA	2300	2295
Dragados	3335	3325
Iberduero	684	693
Telefonica	898	894

S.E. General Index : 303.57
Previous : 302.77

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banca Comm	5270	5190
Bastogi	308	306
Ciga hotels	5465	5500
CIR	5170	5115
Cred Ital	2780	2736
Enimont	1458	1455
Eridania	9800	9731
Ferruzzi Fin.	2806	2810
Ferruzzi Agr.	2673	2678
Fiat SPA	9330	9290
Generali	42050	41600
IFI	25650	25620
Italcem	14860	15010
Italgas	2880	2885
Italmobiliare	22960	22870
Mediobanca	20770	20250
Montedison	1938	1915
Olivetti	6150	6120
Pirelli	2560	2580
RAS	24800	24750
Rinascente	7495	7470
Saipem	2540	2600
SIP	1600	1580
SME	4740	4609
Snia	2540	2540
Standa	30650	30960
Stet	6494	6451
Toro Assi Risp	25550	25200

o: x 100.
MIB current index : 1054.29
Previous : 1050.90

Montreal

	Close	Prev.
Alcan Aluminum	27¼	26⅞
Bank Montreal	27⅛	27
Bell Canada	38⅛	38¼
Bombardier A	19⅜	19⅜
Bombardier B	19⅝	19½
Cambior	12⅛	11⅞
Cascades	3.95	3.95
Dominion Text A	10⅛	10⅜
Donohue	11⅝	N.Q.
MacMillan Bl	18⅛	18⅛
Memotec	8⅝	8⅝
Natl Bk Canada	9½	9⅝
Noverco	15⅛	15⅛
Power Corp.	15⅝	15⅝
Provigo	9¼	9¼
Quebec Tel	14½	14½
Quebecor A	N.Q.	—
Quebecor B	11½	11½
Videotron	13½	13½

Industrials Index : 1661.24
Previous : 1648.11

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	1021	1010
Air Liquide	785	786
Avions Dassault	533	535
Bancaire (Cie)	588	581
BIC	655	643
Bongrain	3335	3310
Bouygues	611	610
BSN-GD	857	858
Carrefour	3608	3400
Cerus	348	353
C.G.E.	634	635
Chargeurs	995	992
Club Med	607	595
Darty	N.Q.	—
Elf-Aquitaine	633	638
Europe 1	1270	1270
Gen. Eaux	2595	2630
Hachette	309.10	308.30
Havas	628	622
Imetal	393	395.20
Lafarge Coppee	451	447
Legrand	4450	4465
Oreal (L')	535	534
L.V.M.H.	4361	4345
Matra	339.90	339.50
Merlin Gerin	6170	6200
Michelin B	97.60	97.10
Moulinex	104	103.30
Occidentale	757	757
Paribas	632	630
Pernod-Ricard	1150	1120
Perrier	1499	1442
Peugeot	727	722
Printemps (Au)	656	644
Radiotechnique	432	437
Raff. St. Louis	1466	1472
Redoute (La)	3200	3160
Roussel Uclaf	2300	2200
Saint Gobain	550	541
Sanofi	960	961
Sids Rossignol	1020	1009
Ste Generale A	326	322
Suez	428	419.50
Telemecanique	5350	5350
Thomson-CSF	113.70	113.30
Total	665	667
Valeo	552	564

CAC 40 Index : 1970.58
Previous : 1963.82

To Our Readers

Sao Paulo stock prices were not available Wednesday due to problems at the source.

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
City Dev.	3.48	3.60
DBS	12.80	12.70
Fraser Neave	8.45	8.45
Genting	10.20	10.10
Harrisons Plant	1.56	1.58
Haw Par	2.75	2.75
Hume	3.90	3.74
Inchcape	5.15	5.10
Keppel	7.85	7.85
KL Kepong	2.82	2.81
Lum Chang	1.43	1.41
Malayan Banking	9.15	9.15
OCBC	9.50	9.45
OUB	5.45	5.45
OUE	9.35	9.20
Sembawang	7.10	7.20
Shangrila	8.30	8.20
Sime Darby	2.93	2.89
SIA	13.80	13.70
S'pore Land	14.80	14.70
S'pore Press	11.40	11
Sing Steamship	3.74	3.76
Straits Trading	3.28	3.28
UOB	6.60	6.40
United Overseas	2.05	2.08

Straits Times Ind. : 1522.68
Previous : 1523.46

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	325	325
Alfa Laval	245	275
Asea	835	840
Astra-A	342	340
Atlas Copco	N.Q.	—
Electrolux B	257	258
Ericsson	1352	1345
Esselte-A	237	237
Handelsbanken	141	139
Pharmacia-A	223	223
Norsk Hydro	193	193
Saab-Scania	202	200
Sandvik	325	325
SCA-A	128	127
S-E-Banken	86.50	86
Skandia F	206	207
Skanska	485	490
SKF	178	178
Stora	355	355
Volvo	370	375

Affaersvaerlden : 1340.50
Previous : 1349.30

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.14	5.10
BHP	10.55	10.35
Bond	0.14	0.12
Boral	3.67	3.64
Bougainville	0.96	0.98
Coles Myer	8.24	8.28
Comalco	4.13	4.14
CRA	12.70	12.75
CSR	5.40	5.42
Dunlop	5.30	5.26
Elders IXL	1.80	1.74
ICI Australia	4.80	4.80
Magellan	1.80	1.80
MIM	2.51	2.51
Nat Aust Bank	6.66	6.58
News Corp	13	12.70
N Broken Hill	2.57	2.53
Poseidon	2.15	2.15
QCT Resources	1.50	1.47
Santos	4.37	4.34
TNT	2.86	2.83
Western Mining	4.92	4.85
Westpac Banking	5.16	5.10
Woodside	2.73	2.73

All Ordinaries Index : 1591.60
Previous : 1581.20

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai Electr	1030	1030
Asahi Chemical	905	904
Asahi Glass	1840	1820
Bank of Tokyo	1340	1360
Bridgestone	1510	1500
Canon	1880	1890
Casio	1570	1570
C.Itoh	829	805
Dai Nippon Print	1710	1690
Daiwa House	2570	2520
Daiwa Securities	1440	1440
Fanuc	7460	7550
Fuji Bank	2590	2620
Fuji Photo	4620	4490
Fujitsu	1450	1470
Hitachi	1490	1500
Hitachi Cable	1170	1170
Honda	1740	1770
Ito Yokado	4070	4070
Japan Air Lines	18000	17700
Kajima	1930	1900
Kansai Power	3400	3390
Kawasaki Steel	555	550
Kirin Brewery	1880	1810
Komatsu	1260	1260
Kubota	980	980
Kyocera	8780	8760
Matsu Elec Inds	2150	2140
Matsu Elec Wks	2150	2140
Mitsubishi Bk	2330	2310
Mitsubishi Kasei	749	749
Mitsubishi Elec	955	955
Mitsubishi Hev	990	972
Mitsubishi Corp	1520	1530
Mitsui and Co	972	910
Mitsukoshi	1780	1760
Mitsumi	1610	1630
NEC	1970	1980
NGK Insulators	1520	1500
Nikko Securities	1180	1180
Nippon Kogaku	1680	1710
Nippon Oil	1380	1340
Nippon Steel	563	550
Nippon Yusen	855	846
Nissan	1100	1080
Nomura Sec	2230	2220
NTT (SF)	10056	9797
Olympus Optical	1600	1600
Pioneer	6350	6380
Ricoh	1110	1120
Sanyo Elec	878	887
Sharp	1810	1810
Shimazu	1200	1200
Shinetsu Chem	1890	1900
Sony	8700	8700
Sumitomo Bk	2400	2400
Sumitomo Chem	656	642
Sumi Marine	1040	1030
Sumitomo Metal	558	550
Taisei Corp	1310	1280
Taisho Marine	1050	1040
Takeda Chem	1700	1690
TDK	7350	7370
Teijin	715	718
Tokyo Marine	1380	1360
Tokyo Elec Pw	4270	4120
Toppan Printing	1770	1760
Toray Ind.	779	770
Toshiba	1050	1060
Toyota	2270	2260
Yamaichi Sec	1240	1220

Nikkei 225 : 32294
Previous : 32122
Topix Index : 2352
Previous : 2338

Toronto

	Close	Prev.
Abitibi Price	15⅜	15⅛
Agnico Eagle	7½	7⅝
Air Canada	10	10
Alberta Energy	15⅜	15⅜
Am Barrick Res	21⅜	21⅜
BCE	38⅛	38⅛
BCED	N.Q.	8.33
Bk Nova Scotia	14⅛	14⅛
BC Gas	15⅛	15
BC Phone	17¾	17⅝
BP Canada	18	17⅝
Bramalea	12	12⅛
Brunswick	N.Q.	—
CAE	6½	6⅛
Campeau	1.30	1.24
CIBC	27⅜	27⅛
Canadian Pacific	20⅛	20½
Can Packers	11	10⅞
Can Tire A	19⅛	20
Cantor	28⅛	28⅛
Cara	N.Q.	17⅝
CCL Ind B	9⅛	9⅝
Cineplex	5⅛	5⅛
Cominco	26	25⅞
Conwest Expl A	N.Q.	—
Corona A	7⅛	7⅛
Denison Mn B	1.05	1.06
Dickenson Mn A	N.Q.	4.60
Dofasco	22⅝	22½
Dylex A	4.85	4.15
Echo Bay Mines	13⅞	14⅛
Equity Silver A	N.Q.	1.40
FCA Intl	N.Q.	10⅛
Fed Ind A	13⅜	13⅛
Fletcher Chall A	N.Q.	15⅜
FPI	5⅛	N.Q.
GoldCorp	4.15	4.15
Gulf Cda Res	15½	15⅜
Hees Intl	24⅛	24⅛
Hemlo Gld Mines	12½	12⅝
Hollinger	13	13⅛
Horsham	10⅜	10⅜
Hudson Bay	N.Q.	6¼
Imasco	36⅛	36⅜
Inco	34⅛	33⅞
Interhome	—	49
Jannock	15	15⅞
Labatt	21⅜	21⅛
Loblaw Co	16½	16⅝
Mackenzie	7⅛	7
Magna Intl A	4.15	3.80
Maritime	16⅛	16⅜
Mark Res	N.Q.	—
MacLean Hunt X	9⅛	9⅛
Molson A	37⅛	37
Noma Ind A	7⅛	8
Noranda	20	19⅞
Noranda Forest	10⅛	11
Norcen Energy	24	24⅛
Nova Corp	8⅛	8⅛
Oshawa	30⅛	30⅛
Pagurin A	7⅛	7⅛
Placer Dome	18	17⅝
Poco Petroleum	6⅛	6⅝
PWA Corp	9⅛	9⅛
Quebec Sturgeon	0.65	N.Q.
Rayrock	8	N.Q.
Renaissance	14⅛	14⅛
Rogers B	8⅛	8¼
Rothmans	66	N.Q.
Royal Bank Can	23⅛	23⅛
Royal TrustCo	14⅛	15
Sceptre Res	3⅛	N.Q.
Scott's Hosp	15⅛	15⅛
Seagram	95⅛	94½
Sears Can	11⅛	11⅛
Shell Can	38⅛	38⅛
Sherritt Gordon	7⅛	7⅛
SHL Systemhse	9⅛	9
Southam	25	24⅛
Spar Aerospace	9⅛	9½
Stelco A	16⅛	16⅛
Teck B	24⅛	24⅛
Thomson News	15⅛	15⅛
Toronto Domn	18⅛	18⅛
Torstar B	26⅛	26⅛
Transalta Util	12⅛	12⅛
TransCda Pipe	16⅛	16⅛
Trilon Finl A	17⅛	17⅛
Trimac	6⅛	6⅛
Trizec A	18⅛	18½
Turbo Resources	0.44	0.44
Unicorp A	1.65	1⅛
Woodward's Ltd	1⅜	1.49

TSE 300 Index : 3539.80
Previous : 3524.70

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia Intl	1470	1480
Alusuisse	1385	1375
Bank Leu	2600	2540
Brown Boveri	6170	6090
Ciba Geigy	3480	3460
CS Holding	2430	2430
Elektrow	3580	3500
Fischer	2290	2280
Interdiscount	4580	4550
Jacobs Suchard	8270	8260
Jelmoli	2250	2270
Landis Gyr	1460	1450
Moevenpick	6030	6070
Nestle	8900	8900
Oerlikon-B	980	970
Pargesa Hld	1500	1500
Roche Holding B	4550	4520
Sandoz	2330	2300
Sulzer	739	740
Surveillance	5590	5575
Swissair	935	970
SBC	337	336
Swiss Reinsur.	637	630
Swiss Volksbank	1645	1650
Union Bank	3780	3760
Winterthur	4370	4360
Zurich Ins	2250	2250

SBS Index : 692.30
Previous : 692.30

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press July 11

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.85	3.05½	Jul	3.07	3.07½	3.04¼	3.05½	—.01½
3.73	3.13¼	Sep	3.14¼	3.15	3.12	3.12½	—.01¾
3.80	3.30¼	Dec	3.31	3.31½	3.27¼	3.28½	—.02
3.85	3.38¼	Mar	3.39	3.39½	3.35¼	3.35¾	—.02¾
3.73	3.36½	May	3.37½	3.38½	3.34	3.34	—.02½
3.63	3.30	Jul	3.38½	3.38½	3.36	3.36½	—.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,271					
Prev. Day Open Int. 66,984 off 689							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.02¼	2.31	Jul	2.82½	2.82½	2.78	2.79¼	—.03
2.97	2.29	Sep	2.73½	2.75½	2.70¼	2.72¼	—.03¼
2.96½	2.22	Dec	2.70½	2.72	2.66½	2.69¼	—.04¼
3.02½	2.41	Mar	2.76	2.76¼	2.72¼	2.74½	—.04¼
3.06½	2.49¼	May	2.80	2.80¼	2.77	2.80	—.03¼
3.08¼	2.63	Jul	2.83	2.83	2.79¼	2.82	—.03¼
2.87½	2.65	Sep	2.75	2.75	2.71	2.73½	—.04½
2.75	2.59	Dec	2.66	2.66	2.63	2.63½	—.03¼
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 41,782					
Prev. Day Open Int.216,144 off 2,952							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
7.31	5.78	Jul	6.12	6.12	6.04	6.09½	—.06¼
7.05	5.78	Aug	6.14	6.17½	6.08½	6.13½	—.07
6.76	5.68	Sep	6.25	6.26	6.16	6.20¼	—.07¼
6.82	5.64½	Nov	6.38½	6.38½	6.28	6.33½	—.08
6.92	5.87	Jan	6.49¼	6.49¼	6.39½	6.44½	—.08¼
7.03	5.65½	Mar	6.61	6.62	6.51	6.57½	—.07
7.11	6.14½	May	6.69	6.69	6.61	6.63½	—.10
7.18	6.39	Jul	6.74	6.74	6.66	6.70	—.09
6.95	6.51	Aug	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	—.07
		Sep	6.54	6.54	6.54	6.54	—.07
6.74	6.30	Nov	6.45½	6.47	6.43	6.46	—.03
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 40,722					
Prev. Day Open Int. 99,064 off 1,057							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
208.00	167.80	Jul	180.50	180.50	177.80	178.70	—1.80
198.00	170.10	Aug	181.90	181.90	178.80	179.40	—2.30
200.00	171.50	Sep	184.00	184.00	180.80	181.40	—2.70
200.80	173.80	Oct	186.00	186.20	182.80	183.60	—2.60
205.50	174.00	Dec	189.50	189.50	186.00	187.40	—2.50
204.00	178.80	Jan	189.00	189.30	187.80	188.50	—2.50
212.00	181.00	Mar	192.00	192.00	189.00	190.50	—2.50
208.00	184.50	May	192.00	192.00	191.00	191.20	—3.40
209.00	186.00	Jul	194.00	194.00	193.00	193.10	—2.70
		Aug				193.20	—1.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,638					
Prev. Day Open Int. 67,190 up 234							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
26.00	19.50	Jul	24.10	24.10	23.48	23.55	—.66
25.75	19.58	Aug	23.92	23.92	23.38	23.50	—.57
25.62	19.58	Sep	23.69	23.95	23.45	23.48	—.57
25.56	19.65	Oct	23.85	23.90	23.40	23.43	—.57
25.46	19.75	Dec	23.90	23.90	23.35	23.43	—.58
25.31	19.81	Jan	23.80	23.80	23.35	23.35	—.55
24.80	19.82	Mar	23.60	23.60	23.30	23.30	—.53
24.65	20.15	May	23.30	23.32	23.30	23.30	—.53
24.76	21.85	Jul	23.50	23.50	23.15	23.15	—.45
		Aug				23.15	—.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,914					
Prev. Day Open Int. 94,232 off 2,199							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
74.92	69.12	Aug	73.85	74.35	73.57	74.20	+.13
76.85	68.30	Oct	75.75	76.20	75.42	76.07	+.15
74.60	71.00	Dec	73.25	73.80	73.20	73.72	+.25
76.15	72.50	Feb	74.90	75.35	74.90	75.32	+.20
77.00	74.15	Apr	75.75	75.95	75.70	75.80	+.13
74.60	72.42	Jun	73.25	73.30	73.05	73.15	+.05
Est. Sales 13,164		Prev. Sales 12,048					
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,081 up 100							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
85.97	78.50	Aug	85.12	85.50	84.85	85.42	+.15
84.95	78.00	Sep	84.40	84.40	83.95	84.47	
84.35	78.20	Oct	83.80	83.85	83.70	83.60	+.03
84.40	79.00	Nov	83.80	83.90	83.50	83.75	—.10
84.05	79.75	Jan	83.65	83.85	83.60	83.85	
82.75	80.90	Mar	82.80	82.50	82.45	82.60	+.10
82.50	81.20	Apr	82.20	82.20	82.00	82.20	+.10
82.40	81.10	May	81.80	81.80	81.80	81.80	
Est. Sales 1,037		Prev. Sales 930					
Prev. Day Open Int. 10,069 up 13							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
65.32	44.95	Jul	60.55	60.70	59.92	60.45	—.57
63.42	43.70	Aug	57.40	58.37	57.20	58.00	—.15
55.70	40.80	Oct	51.50	52.50	51.30	52.27	+.32
55.45	44.25	Dec	50.75	51.60	50.30	51.25	+.30
52.95	45.25	Feb	48.70	49.40	48.50	49.30	+.63
48.90	45.15	Apr	45.65	46.20	45.65	46.17	+.32
51.85	48.65	Jun	49.20	49.50	49.10	49.50	+.23
49.60	48.55	Jul	48.95	48.95	48.95	49.30	+.10
Est. Sales 9,282		Prev. Sales 8,101					
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,255 off 380							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
71.60	39.95	Jul	49.00	52.15	48.57	50.65	+.08
69.15	39.30	Aug	47.95	51.25	47.42	49.65	+.25
63.65	48.87	Feb	55.80	55.90	54.50	54.57	—.95
62.95	50.30	Mar	54.50	55.40	53.70	53.85	—.85
63.00	54.25	May	54.70	54.70	54.70	53.59	—.37
Est. Sales 8,511		Prev. Sales 6,477					
Prev. Day Open Int. 11,760 off 125							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
122.25	74.85	Jul	87.00	87.80	85.20	85.50	—.45
120.00	77.25	Sep	89.00	89.60	86.90	88.00	—.50
109.50	81.00	Dec	92.50	92.95	90.25	91.50	—.35
116.75	83.00	Mar	95.25	95.75	93.40	94.20	—.20
123.00	91.25	May	97.20	97.30	96.20	95.85	—.35
110.00	92.75	Jul	98.75	98.75	98.20	97.85	+.35
108.90	98.00	Sep				99.25	+1.15
87.00	86.90	Dec				102.50	+1.25
Est. Sales 6,404		Prev. Sales 5,425					
Prev. Day Open Int. 39,109 off 245							
SUGAR-WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
16.13	10.40	Oct	11.93	12.05	11.84	11.97	—.13
15.22	11.38	Mar	11.51	11.61	11.48	11.60	—.07
15.05	11.34	May	11.50	11.61	11.48	11.60	—.10
14.90	11.43	Jul	11.48	11.61	11.47	11.61	—.10
14.40	.72	Oct	11.56	11.60	11.45	11.60	—.13
Est. Sales 14,941		Prev. Sales 23,607					
Prev. Day Open Int.141,013 off 2,445							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons-$ per ton							
1525	921	Jul	1180	1182	1170	1180	—36
1541	941	Sep	1220	1223	1196	1209	—36
1558	965	Dec	1254	1255	1235	1245	—35
1581	985	Mar	1288	1288	1270	1282	—33
1572	1000	May	1310	1310	1300	1303	—30
1590	1040	Jul	1325	1330	1325	1324	—31
1515	1303	Sep	1344	1344	1344	1343	—31
		Dec				1374	—31
Est. Sales 7,818		Prev. Sales 9,371					
Prev. Day Open Int. 48,738 off 355							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
205.50	123.00	Jul	191.00	192.10	190.40	191.95	+1.15
202.00	123.50	Sep	176.60	179.30	176.60	179.15	+2.85
199.50	124.00	Nov	167.00	169.25	167.00	168.00	+.75
191.00	125.00	Jan	162.75	164.00	162.00	164.00	+1.10
190.50	156.00	Mar	162.75	164.00	161.50	163.50	+.75
190.00	157.00	May	162.00	162.00	162.00	163.25	+1.25
180.00	180.00	Jul				163.25	+1.25
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 837					
Prev. Day Open Int. 9,910 off 58							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
HI GRADE COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
121.20	92.25	Jul	121.50	124.50	121.50	124.35	+5.75
120.00	95.00	Aug	121.00	123.30	121.00	123.35	+5.10
119.10	92.50	Sep	120.00	122.40	119.60	122.00	+5.25
116.00	94.50	Oct	119.75	119.75	119.75	119.75	+4.90
113.90	94.50	Nov	117.90	117.90	117.90	117.30	+4.60
113.20	91.50	Dec	113.00	115.00	112.80	114.80	+4.35
105.00	94.00	Jan				112.70	+4.10
109.25	99.50	Feb				110.60	+4.00
107.50	92.30	Mar	108.20	108.50	108.20	108.70	+4.10
101.00	99.85	Apr				107.40	+3.00
103.40	97.00	May	105.00	105.00	105.00	105.70	+2.90
		Jun				104.40	+2.90
103.00	96.50	Jul				103.40	+2.70
100.45	95.50	Sep				101.40	+2.60
99.50	94.50	Dec				99.80	+2.50
		Jan				98.55	+2.40
96.50	96.00	Mar				97.55	+2.30
		May				96.65	+1.20
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
95.50	66.00	Jul				70.00	
75.00	75.00	Aug				70.80	
76.00	74.50	Sep				71.50	
75.00	75.00	Dec				71.50	
75.00	75.00	Jan				71.50	
75.00	75.00	Mar				71.50	
75.00	75.00	May				71.50	
75.00	75.00	Jul				71.50	
		Sep				71.50	
75.00	75.00	Dec				71.50	
75.00	75.00	Jan				71.50	
75.00	75.00	Mar				71.50	
		May				71.50	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
761.5	473.5	Jul	480.0	482.5	480.0	483.4	+2.5
511.0	490.0	Aug				485.8	+2.2
760.0	481.0	Sep	486.5	490.8	486.5	489.7	+2.2
742.0	492.0	Dec	498.0	501.5	496.5	500.8	+2.2
688.0	499.0	Jan	501.0	501.0	499.5	503.9	+2.2
665.0	503.5	Mar	508.5	511.0	508.0	511.7	+2.2
647.0	514.0	May				518.7	+1.9
667.5	517.0	Jul	524.0	524.0	523.0	526.1	+1.9
654.0	525.0	Sep				533.9	+2.0
623.5	540.0	Dec				545.1	+2.0
596.0	546.0	Jan				548.4	+2.0
613.0	552.0	Mar				556.9	+2.0
		May				565.2	+2.0
Est. Sales 9,500		Prev. Sales 9,425					
Prev. Day Open Int. 99,473 up 750							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
554.00	465.00	Jul	477.50	477.50	473.50	473.30	—7.60
494.50	494.50	Aug				476.10	—7.80
560.50	473.00	Oct	485.20	485.90	481.10	481.30	—7.60
551.00	484.00	Jan	490.50	491.50	487.50	487.10	—7.60
554.50	488.20	Apr	495.00	495.00	493.00	492.80	—7.60
520.50	495.00	Jul				498.50	—7.60
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,396					
Prev. Day Open Int. 15,226 off 20							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz.- dollars per oz.							
149.50	111.65	Sep	116.80	118.00	116.75	116.95	+.15
147.00	113.00	Dec	118.30	118.30	118.30	118.25	+.15
142.00	116.50	Mar	119.60	119.60	119.60	119.55	+.15
125.25	117.50	Jun				121.25	+.15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 323					
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,465 off 22							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
379.50	353.00	Jul				354.10	—1.40
407.00	348.20	Aug	355.90	356.70	355.20	355.40	—1.50
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sep					
472.00	352.50	Oct	359.70	360.60	359.20	358.80	—1.50
457.50	357.90	Dec	364.20	365.30	363.90	364.20	—1.50
460.00	362.50	Feb	369.20	369.20	369.20	368.70	—1.70
466.20	366.20	Apr	374.00	374.00	373.80	373.00	—1.70
446.20	372.00	Jun				377.50	—1.70
448.00	375.90	Aug	383.00	383.00	383.00	381.90	—1.70
476.00	385.00	Oct				386.70	—1.70
483.00	385.50	Dec				391.50	—1.70
433.00	392.00	Feb	397.50	397.50	397.50	396.50	—1.70
412.50	396.50	Apr	401.50	401.50	401.50	401.20	—1.70
Est. Sales 27,000		Prev. Sales 35,437					
Prev. Day Open Int.111,482 off 248							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.65	91.28	Sep	92.31	92.35	92.31	92.32	+.02
93.32	91.61	Dec	92.47	92.50	92.47	92.48	+.04
93.20	92.46	Mar	92.47	92.47	92.44	92.46	+.02
92.70	91.52	Jun				92.29	
92.45	91.60	Sep				92.29	
Est. Sales 2,694		Prev. Sales 7,279					
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,650 off 373							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
100-14	92-24	Sep	95-29	96-9	95-29	96-2	+5
97-3	94-9	Dec	96	96-6	95-29	96	+5
96-20	94-20	Mar				95-20	+5
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 13,479					
Prev. Day Open Int. 60,586 off 1,762							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
100-4	79-1	Sep	93-2	93-10	92-25	93	+6
99-24	80	Dec	92-18	93-3	92-15	92-24	+5
99-12	79-21	Mar	92-16	92-27	92-15	92-18	+6
91-4	80-18	Jun	92-21	92-21	92-9	92-12	+7
98-5	86-4	Sep	92-12	92-13	92-3	92-4	+7
98-20	87-19	Dec	92-1	92-1	92	92	+7
98-13	87-18	Mar				91-26	+7
97-19	87-19	Jun				91-20	+7
92-12	87-14	Sep				91-14	+7
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 233,515					
Prev. Day Open Int.279,889 up 2,564							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-11	86-21	Sep	91-5	91-16	91-4	91-12	+13
91-7	86-30	Dec	90-19	90-25	90-18	90-23	+12
89-29	86-29	Mar				90-11	+12
89-17	89-17	Jun				89-31	+12
89-6	89-6	Sep				89-20	+12
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,209					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,370 up 196							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
92.39	88.74	Sep	91.71	91.73	91.70	91.71	+.02
92.15	89.85	Dec	91.70	91.72	91.68	91.69	+.03
92.01	89.96	Mar	91.68	91.70	91.67	91.67	+.03
91.85	89.91	Jun	91.50	91.52	91.49	91.50	+.02
91.83	90.04	Sep	91.39	91.39	91.35	91.36	+.01
91.78	90.04	Dec	91.22	91.22	91.18	91.19	
91.82	90.09	Mar	91.15	91.16	91.12	91.12	
91.76	90.35	Jun	91.05	91.06	91.01	91.02	
91.72	90.32	Sep	90.99	90.99	90.95	90.95	
91.53	90.24	Dec	90.86	90.86	90.82	90.82	
91.65	90.20	Mar	90.80	90.81	90.78	90.78	
91.51	90.27	Jun	90.70	90.72	90.68	90.69	+.01
91.47	90.27	Sep	90.62	90.63	90.61	90.61	+.01
91.37	90.32	Dec	90.52	90.54	90.52	90.52	+.01
90.77	90.34	Mar	90.51	90.52	90.50	90.50	+.01
90.62	90.41	Jun	90.46	90.46	90.46	90.45	+.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 75,469					
Prev. Day Open Int.441,782 up 3,406							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.8014	1.5290	Sep	1.7840	1.7882	1.7730	1.7792	—214
1.7756	1.5640	Dec	1.7600	1.7600	1.7460	1.7526	—218
1.7110	1.6610	Mar	1.7350	1.7350	1.7230	1.7292	—218
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 38,080					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8569	.8093	Sep	.8542	.8549	.8526	.8542	—15
.8466	.8050	Dec	.8445	.8447	.8430	.8443	—15
.8383	.7990	Mar	.8355	.8365	.8355	.8360	—15
.8399	.7995	Jun	.8280	.8280	.8280	.8281	—15
.8235	.7985	Sep				.8208	—15
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,055					
Prev. Day Open Int. 38,829 off 637							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6155	.5525	Sep	.6074	.6076	.6052	.6066	—28
.6150	.5769	Dec	.6073	.6073	.6048	.6061	—25
.6140	.5820	Mar	.6062	.6062	.6055	.6055	—30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 34,921					
Prev. Day Open Int. 62,688 up 2,426							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.007390	.006180	Sep	.006760	.006765	.006731	.006757	
.007080	.006290	Dec	.006773	.006775	.006743	.006767	—4
.006775	.006315	Mar	.006782	.006785	.006765	.006778	—4
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 48,939					
Prev. Day Open Int. 63,058 up 9,545							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7212	.6050	Sep	.7160	.7161	.7113	.7142	—26
.7205	.5600	Dec	.7147	.7150	.7105	.7135	—27
.7165	.6500	Mar	.7118	.7118	.7118	.7138	—27
		Jun				.7143	—27
.7110	.6916	Sep				.7150	—28
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 25,720					
Prev. Day Open Int. 40,924 up 1,574							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
207.70	177.50	Jul	198.50	199.30	197.40	198.50	—.10
207.10	192.00	Sep	199.60	200.50	199.20	200.40	+.50
203.10	189.90	Nov	197.60	198.60	197.40	198.40	+.80
205.50	186.20	Jan	201.50	202.30	201.20	202.30	+1.00
206.10	191.80	Mar	202.30	202.30	202.30	202.90	+.40
204.60	196.50	May				202.30	+1.20
Est. Sales 1,812		Prev. Sales 1,255					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,816 off 127							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
82.05	63.95	Oct	75.35	76.50	73.85	75.09	+.26
77.00	62.80	Dec	71.50	72.70	71.40	72.05	+1.19
77.70	63.82	Mar	72.50	73.40	72.26	72.95	+1.30
77.40	64.40	May	73.00	74.13	72.80	73.24	+1.11
78.38	65.67	Jul	73.40	73.40	73.20	73.20	+1.47
72.85	67.70	Oct				68.50	+.58
68.90	67.20	Dec	68.00	68.00	68.00	67.49	+.31
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 11,515					
Prev. Day Open Int. 35,312 off 1,502							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
57.40	47.20	Aug	49.50	50.50	49.40	50.40	+1.12
58.00	48.00	Sep	50.40	51.50	50.50	51.45	+1.08
58.50	50.05	Oct	51.50	52.60	51.50	52.50	+1.05
59.40	51.15	Nov	52.85	53.90	52.85	53.80	+1.20
60.15	52.37	Dec	53.80	54.85	53.80	54.80	+1.20
60.40	52.95	Jan	54.40	55.50	54.40	55.40	+1.20
60.00	52.60	Feb	54.40	55.20	54.25	55.00	+1.10
56.75	50.70	Mar	52.50	53.20	52.50	53.20	+1.00
53.90	49.20	Apr	51.05	51.15	51.05	51.10	+.45
53.15	48.80	May	50.80	50.80	50.80	50.80	+.40
51.80	48.00	Jun	49.50	49.55	49.50	49.50	+.30
50.80	48.55	Jul	49.50	49.60	49.50	49.60	+.40
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 24,545					
Prev. Day Open Int.177,580 up 2,496							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
21.63	14.06	Aug	17.20	17.55	17.15	17.50	+.56
21.52	14.50	Sep	17.95	18.23	17.84	18.10	+.39
21.46	16.50	Oct	18.47	18.65	18.34	18.65	+.42
21.48	17.20	Nov	18.85	18.95	18.70	18.92	+.32
21.50	17.80	Dec	19.10	19.24	19.03	19.24	+.36
21.45	17.87	Jan	19.24	19.40	19.20	19.32	+.36
21.35	18.15	Feb	19.33	19.42	19.38	19.42	+.35
21.43	18.40	Mar	19.40	19.50	19.35	19.50	+.25
21.55	18.03	Apr	19.46	19.46	19.40	19.40	+.08
21.45	18.03	May	19.50	19.50	19.50	19.56	+.31
21.45	16.65	Jun	19.44	19.55	19.44	19.58	+.30
21.45	17.08	Jul	19.49	19.59	19.49	19.55	+.10
21.45	18.70	Aug	19.45	19.55	19.45	19.57	+.08
20.95	19.10	Sep	19.61	19.61	19.61	19.55	—.02
20.20	19.45	Dec	19.90	20.00	19.90	19.92	+.11
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 99,820					
Prev. Day Open Int.284,299 up 1,059							

Stock Indexes

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
374.90	320.00	Sep	361.30	365.70	360.70	365.40	+4.90
378.90	333.50	Dec	366.15	370.00	365.50	370.05	+4.90
383.20	343.30	Mar				374.05	+4.90
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int.							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
297.90	272.00	Sep	286.95	290.00	286.95	289.90	+2.95
302.10	279.30	Dec				293.90	+2.95
303.80	280.00	Mar				298.15	+2.95
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 104					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,297 off 10							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
209.90	181.00	Sep	197.15	199.70	196.95	199.60	+2.90
204.50	185.75	Dec	201.00	201.90	201.00	201.95	+2.90
206.00	193.15	Mar				204.30	+2.90
		Jun				206.45	+2.90
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,983					
Prev. Day Open Int. 4,514 off 82							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,148.70 f	1,151.00 f
Reuters	1,839.40	1,832.30
D.J. Futures	131.36	130.66
Com. Research	221.97	222.62

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

French Firms Link, Look East

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Lyonnaise des Eaux, the French water utility, plans to acquire the Dumez construction concern in a stock-swap takeover intended to create an industrial giant that could profit from economic changes sweeping Eastern Europe, the companies said Wednesday.

The merged company would have annual sales of 82 billion francs ($14.8 billion). Based on the Friday close of Lyonnaise and the reported 6.4 million outstanding shares of Dumez, the deal is worth 5.99 billion francs.

The chairman of Lyonnaise, Jérôme Monod, said, "We have offices in East Germany which have been deluged with requests from East German town mayors who want to strike deals. We have linked up with Dumez in order to be able to answer them."

Jean-Paul Parayre, the Dumez president, said, "It's a question of rebuilding East Germany, its infrastructure, its roads. We cannot be absent from this enormous market."

Observers speculated, however, that Lyonnaise undertook the deal as a defensive measure against an unwanted bid and that the water concern was paying too high a price.

"I expect Lyonnaise to fall between 10 and 20 percent. It'll be something if the share will be quoted at all," said one trader. The French brokers association can suspend shares if price movements are too pronounced.

Another dealer said, "One no longer pays the same amount for a company that makes 38 percent of its profit in the construction sector, when it was making 80 percent from water beforehand."

Active trading in Lyonnaise shares at the start of the year sparked rumors that Bouygues SA, the only French builder that is bigger than Dumez, was planning to take a large stake in the utility.

Mr. Monod last month ruled out an alliance with any builder. Analysts said fears of a hostile bid by Bouygues may have persuaded him to change his mind.

Under terms of the merger, four Lyonnaise shares will be offered for every three of Dumez.

Dumez was last quoted at 641 francs per share and Lyonnaise at 702. The stocks were suspended on Monday and trading is due to resume on Thursday. At its Friday price, Lyonnaise would be paying 936 francs a share for Dumez.

"This deal will give Dumez shareholders an instant 46 percent bonus on the basis of the last price before shares were suspended," Mr. Monod told a news conference.

The new company will be called Lyonnaise des Eaux-Dumez.

Dumez and Lyonnaise sources said Mr. Monod was expected to be chairman of the new concern and Mr. Parayre would be his deputy.

The deal requires shareholder approval at both companies.

The main shareholders in the new concern will be Compagnie de Suez, with 12 percent the Chaufour family, founders of Dumez, with 10 percent; and the Union des Assurances de Paris insurance company, with 6.6 percent. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Courtaulds To Buy Unit Of DeSoto

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DES PLAINES, Illinois — DeSoto Inc. said Wednesday its board approved the sale of its industrial-coatings unit to Courtaulds PLC and of its surfactants and emulsifiers business in a separate deal to Witco Corp. for a total of about $200 million before taxes and debt repayment.

DeSoto, one of the leading U.S. makers of industrial coatings for the aeronautics industry, has been the object for some time of a $50 per share tender offer by Sutton Holding Corp., which said about 75 percent of DeSoto shares had been received by July 9.

Courtaulds said it will pay about $135 million for interests in the United States, Canada, Britain and Singapore. Courtaulds will retain about a third of these, after pledging to sell a part of DeSoto's industrial coatings activities in the United States and Canada to DSM Resins and Valspar Corp.

After reserves for taxes and the repayment of debt, DeSoto intends to distribute substantially all of the net proceeds to shareholders. The combined net distribution from the sale is expected to total about $85 million.

If DeSoto succeeds in negotiating the sale of its associative thickener technology and its consumer paints business, those proceeds will also be distributed.

In addition, DeSoto plans to distribute to shareholders about $28 million from the after-tax portion of excess funding in its salaried and hourly pension plans. Benefits will be funded by the purchase of annuities. *(Reuters, AFP)*

European Fears Halt Schering Asia Listing

Reuters

BERLIN — Schering AG said Wednesday it would indefinitely delay listing its shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange because of the uncertain economic climate in Europe.

"Although we are confident about the political and economic developments in East Germany and in other East European countries, others are not. This could have a negative impact on our shares," a spokesman said.

The company had planned to issue new stock as well as listing existing shares in Tokyo.

In April, the pharmaceuticals company said it had plans for a pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals cooperation pact with an East German company and had signed a joint venture deal with another for the production and marketing of baking products.

At the time it also said it was in talks with 10 East German concerns about possible cooperation agreements.

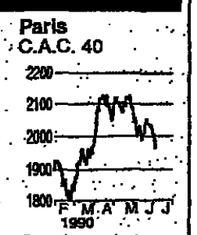
The Schering spokesman said it was unclear when more West German and European Community aid would flow to East Germany.

The status of Berlin, where the company's headquarters and some plants are, had also worried analysts looking at the concern's prospects, she said.

In Frankfurt on Wednesday, Schering stock rose to 764 Deutsche marks from 763.DM.

The spokesman said Schering does not plan to issue new stock on another exchange. Its shares now trade in London, Zurich and Frankfurt.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	119.50	119.00	+0.42
Brussels	Stock Index	6224.31	6235.13	-0.17
Frankfurt	Commerzbank	2329.90	2333.00	-0.13
Frankfurt	DAX	1917.27	1909.63	+0.40
Helsinki	UNITAS	535.00	537.00	-0.37
London	Financial Times 30	1877.70	1855.00	+1.22
London	FT-SE 100	2360.50	2327.50	+1.42
Madrid	General Index	303.57	302.77	+0.26
Milan	MIB	1054.20	1050.90	+0.31
Paris	CAC 40	1970.58	1963.02	+0.39
Stockholm	Affaersvaerlden	1340.50	1349.30	-0.65
Zurich	SBS	695.30	692.90	+0.35

Sources: AFP International Herald Tribune

British Firms Are Latecomers to Eastern Europe

Reuters

LONDON — British companies are finally rising to investment opportunities in Eastern Europe after being caught off guard when the region opened up so dramatically last year.

"The British have been very slow to get in, but there's been a big uptake," said John Howell, director of the accountancy firm Ernst & Young's Eastern Europe division.

In a fast-changing landscape, many firms found their lack of cultural and historic ties unhelpful.

While Austria is reviving its Habsburg dynasty links with Hungary and Czechoslovakia, and West German firms are eagerly rushing into East Germany ahead of full unification, Britain has found itself out of step with much of Europe.

The Department of Trade and Industry says there are 60 British joint ventures in Poland out of a Western total of 900 and 85 out of more than 1,000 in the Soviet Union.

The government's London-based East European Trade Council counts 15 in Hungary, out of a Western total of 1,000.

"Many British firms are rather conservative. It takes them some time to get into new areas," said one Eastern Europe industrial analyst.

"But as a more formal private sector develops, U.K. consultancy firms and merchant banks are going to become more involved and will gradually bring British business in with them," he said.

Czechoslovakia and Britain signed an investment support and protection agreement on Tuesday, in which they pledged to help investors from either country and to create favorable conditions for capital investments.

Britain has already signed a similar accord with Hungary, ensuring that profits can be repatriated.

Under communist rule, East European countries were seen in the West as virtually the same, but investors are finding that this is not the case.

"A different strategy is required for each country," Mr. Howell said. "Individuality is emerging faster than the Comecon links are breaking down."

Britain has had one British export to the region so far: know-how. For instance, management consultants from the accounting firm KPMG Peat Marwick McLintock have been working with Goreanje, a Yugoslav corporation, since May of last year on an overhaul of its business strategy and management structure.

Several other British accountancy firms are finding their domestic experience of privatization is being called into use.

Some British companies also see opportunities in mechanical engineering, a field in which there has not been so much technical advance for East European firms to miss out on.

Potential investors are finding it difficult to establish the performance of a business or the value of an asset.

Bookkeeping and financial reporting have in the past been used to show how an enterprise is faring against a pre-set plan rather than a means of establishing profit or loss.

The problem of finding the right management for a project has also spawned its own service industry.

Consumer Spending Fall Depresses Granada Profit

Reuters

LONDON — British leisure and television company Granada Group PLC said pressure on consumer spending and difficult market conditions contributed to a 12 percent fall in first-half pretax profit.

Granada added that it did not expect an improvement before the next financial year. Half-year pretax profit slipped to £63.3 million ($115.3 million) from £71.6 million a year earlier.

The pretax profit included a £6 million net credit for pension costs. "When you take this into consideration, results were fairly poor," an analyst said.

Granada said the credit was derived from a substantial surplus in its pension scheme and was expected to continue.

All sectors, with the exception of the rental division, had lower profits for the half year. The rental division contributed £44.2 million to group profit, up from £43.8 million.

Granada Television profit declined to £20 million from £20.6 million a year earlier. The company warned that weaker industry advertising levels would affect Granada Television's results this year.

The group also announced that the second round of funding to raise £900 million for British Satellite Broadcasting, a new satellite television service, had been completed.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on 9-07-1990 U.S. $278.66

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Informanon:
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam.
Tel. + 31-20-5211188.

Strong Peseta Brings Pressure for Rate Cut

Reuters

MADRID — The peseta's strength in the European Monetary System is rekindling speculation of interest rate cuts in Spain even though the authorities have said they are not ready to adjust rates.

With the currency fixed at its ceiling of 18.253 against the French franc for the second straight day on Wednesday, Spain has a problem, currency traders and analysts said.

"The peseta is going to give the government a real headache over the coming weeks," said Jaime de Pinies, chief economist at Chase Manhattan in Spain.

The first hint of a possible policy change came on Tuesday, when Economy Minister Carlos Solchaga said the government might consider lowering interest rates if the peseta stays firm.

"Perhaps if this continues much more we could be forced to consider if interest rate levels are adequate or whether they should be lowered," he said.

The central bank's money market intervention rate is 14.65 percent, much higher most other European countries. France's rate, for instance is 9.5 percent.

While confirming the official stance that neither interest rates nor the peseta's official EMS level will be changed for the moment, the minister admitted government concern at the currency's rise even though a firm peseta is in line with its strategy for controlling inflation.

"There is a contradiction between interest rate levels that are convenient in terms of domestic demand and the effect they have on the peseta, and this is causing concern," Mr. Solchaga said.

The Bank of Spain intervened Wednesday to support the French franc following its purchase of 189.85 million francs ($34.4 million) at Tuesday's fixing. Although the Spanish unit was again fixed at its 18.253 ceiling against the franc, it fell against the Deutsche mark, which rose to 61.288 pesetas from 61.245 at the Tuesday fixing.

Banker Expects Greece to Enter EMS by 1993

Reuters

FRANKFURT — Economic conditions in Greece should be right for the nation to become a full member of the European Monetary System by 1993, the central bank governor said here Wednesday.

Dimitrios Halkias said the main cause of Greece's economic problems was the excessive budget deficit. He said it should be feasible to trim the government deficit to less than 10 percent of the gross domestic product by the end of 1992.

Greek inflation stood at a 21.7 percent annual rate in June, compared with a 14.8 percent rate in December, but he called the acceleration temporary and caused by revenue measures, such as indirect taxation.

The public sector borrowing requirement was 18.3 percent of gross domestic product in 1989, but the new conservative government, elected in April, hopes to reduce this to 10 percent by the end of 1992.

Mr. Halkias disagreed with a proposal from the Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pöhl, that a core of European countries link currencies, while others delay taking on full monetary system responsibilities.

Allies of De Benedetti Get Top Posts at Mondadori

Reuters

MILAN — Allies of Carlo De Benedetti were appointed Wednesday to two of the three top executive positions in the publishing concern Arnoldo Mondadori Editore SpA, in a shake-up that followed the ousting of the media tycoon Silvio Berlusconi.

A senior De Benedetti aide, Corrado Passera, was voted in as director general while Carlo Caracciolo, a former Mondadori president, was appointed one of two managing directors, who will share management of the company with Mr. Passera, Mondadori said.

Mr. Berlusconi was forced to step down as Mondadori's president late last month after a series of defeats in the courts and by a panel of arbitrators. He had seized control of Mondadori from Mr. De Benedetti last December by making an alliance with the Formenton-Mondadori families.

But the court still has to give a final ruling on the key 25 percent stake that Mr. De Benedetti says was pledged to him by the Formenton-Mondadori families.

Swedish Industry Sees Weak 3d Quarter

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Swedish manufacturers expect a slowdown in business in the third quarter of 1990, marked by falling export orders and employment and only minor production increases, a state-controlled economic institute said on Wednesday.

"Firms are rather pessimistic about conditions in the third quarter," the Kojunkturinstitutet said in its latest survey of manufacturing firms.

The institute said manufacturers surveyed expected a continuing reduction in export orders, especially in transportation equipment, electrical machinery and wood pulp.

The institute added that planned production increases by food and beverage companies and in some engineering sectors would be offset by declines in the pulp and iron and steel industries.

Companies also expect employment levels, particularly among salaried staff, to fall throughout the last half of 1990.

But fewer companies forecast price increases than in similar surveys over the last two years in both domestic and export markets, the institute said.

The report said industrial orders, especially for export, fell during the second quarter, contrary to the expectations of many iron and steel, engineering and paper companies.

It said about 50 percent of the firms reported full capacity utilization during the second quarter.

Skilled workers and salaried technicians remained scarce but the level of firms citing staff shortages as their main production obstacle fell by half compared with a year earlier, to about 17 percent, the report said.

■ Heron Targets Epicure

The U.K. mechanical engineering company Epicure Industries PLC said Wednesday it recommended a cash offer from the Swedish engineering group Heron AB which valued the company at £27.4 million ($49.8 million), Reuters reported from London.

Rolls, SNECMA Talk on Engine

Reuters

LONDON — The aircraft-engine maker, Rolls-Royce PLC, and SNECMA of France are discussing joint research into materials for a future fighter engine, the latest issue of the airline industry magazine Flight International said.

A Rolls-Royce spokesman said talks were "at a very early stage" but there could be a deal by 1991.

Flight International said any engine emerging from joint research would succeed the Eurojet EJ200, being developed by Rolls-Royce and others for the European fighter aircraft, and SNECMA's M88-2, which will power the French Rafale

NYSE

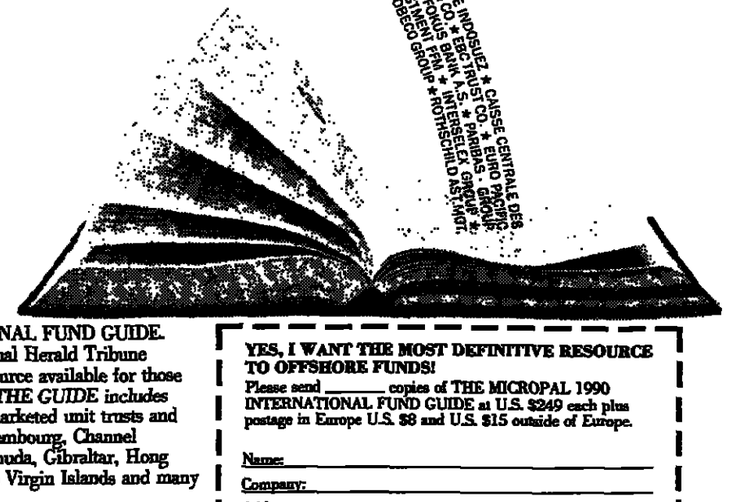
Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

ABN BANK ★ AIG FUND MANAGEMENT ★ ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT ★ BANK JULIUS BAER AND CO. ★ BA GATEWAY FUND ★ BNP INTERFUNDS ★ BANQUE INDOSUEZ ★ BANQUES ★ CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL ★ CDC INTERNATIONAL ★ CCI: GAMMA ★ CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK ★ CREDIT SUISSE ★ EBC TRUST CO. ★ EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS ★ ELDERS SECURITIES ★ FOREIGN COLONIAL MANAGEMENT ★ FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT ★ FINAFUTURES ★ FOKUS BANK ★ GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS ★ GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS ★ GT MANAGEMENT ★ HILL SAMUEL GLOBAL PORTFOLIO ★ IAM ★ DIT INVESTMENT FRANCE ★ ISLAMIC MANAGEMENT FUND ★ MERRILL LYNCH ★ NOMURA INVEST BANKING ★ JARDINE FLEMING ★ PERMAL GROUP ★ PIONEER GROUP ★ ROBECO GROUP ★ ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGT.

More Fund Data Has Been Poured Into This One Resource Than In Over 200 Publications Combined.



If you want to save hours researching essential investment data, it's time you turned to THE MICROPAL 1990 INTERNATIONAL FUND GUIDE.

Published by the International Herald Tribune (IHT), it's the most complete resource available for those involved in offshore investments. THE GUIDE includes more than 2,000 internationally marketed unit trusts and insurance funds domiciled in Luxembourg, Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Dublin, Bermuda, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Cayman Islands, the British Virgin Islands and many other offshore locations.

In addition, it features 50 pages of indepth editorial coverage on the nature of offshore and international funds with articles on tax implications, offshore centers, management groups, custodians and trustees and investment managers.

Whether you are a financial adviser, a private investor, a professional fund manager or investment management group, you'll find this 700 page, hardbound reference to be invaluable.

So don't delay. Order THE MICROPAL 1990 INTERNATIONAL FUND GUIDE today — and start turning to the definitive resource on international funds.

Herald International Tribune

YES, I WANT THE MOST DEFINITIVE RESOURCE TO OFFSHORE FUNDS!

Please send _____ copies of THE MICROPAL 1990 INTERNATIONAL FUND GUIDE at U.S. $249 each plus postage in Europe U.S. $8 and U.S. $15 outside of Europe.

Name:

Company:

Address:

City: Code:

Country: Tel.:

☐ Invoice my company ☐ Please charge to my credit card:
☐ Access ☐ American Express ☐ Diner's Club
☐ Eurocard ☐ MasterCard ☐ VISA

Card No. Exp.

Signature 12-7-90

Return your order to:
International Herald Tribune
Book Division
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle
92521 Neuilly Cedex
France

Allow 6-8 weeks for delivery.

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
A										
[illegible]										
B-C										
[illegible]										
D-E-F										
[illegible]										
G-H-I										
[illegible]										
J-K-L										
[illegible]										
M-N										
[illegible]										
O-P-Q										
[illegible]										
R-S										
[illegible]										
T-U-V										
[illegible]										
W-X-Y-Z										
[illegible]										

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
A										
[illegible]										
B										
[illegible]										
C										
[illegible]										
D-E										
[illegible]										
F-G										
[illegible]										
H										
[illegible]										
I-J-K-L										
[illegible]										
M-N										
[illegible]										
O-P-Q-R										
[illegible]										

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Chge
26¼	23⅞	PGEpfV	2.32	9.2	–	99	25½	25	25⅛	– ⅛
27⅝	26	PGEpfT	2.54	9.5	–	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	– ⅛
28	26⅝	PGEpfS	2.62	9.7	–	8	27	26⅞	27	+ ¼
13½	11¾	PGEpfH	1.12	8.8	–	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	– ⅛
26⅞	24⅝	PGEpfR	2.37	9.3	–	10	25⅝	25½	25½	– ⅛
23⅝	21⅛	PGEpfP	2.05	9.3	–	10	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	–
23⅝	20⅝	PGEpfO	2.00	9.2	–	12	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	–
22	20½	PGEpfM	1.96	9.2	–	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	–
22¾	21⅛	PGEpfK	2.04	9.2	–	6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	–
25⅝	23⅝	PGEpfJ	2.32	9.5	–	4	24½	24½	24½	– ⅛
13	11⅛	PGEpfI	1.09	8.7	–	21	12½	12⅝	12½	– ⅛
14	9	PacWst	.24	2.2	9	47	11	10⅝	10⅝	– ⅛
5¾	4⅜	PW Nk cwt		–	–	226	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	PW Nk pwt		–	–	77	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	– ⅛
37⅛	30⅛	PallCp	.56	1.6	20	833	34⅞	33⅜	34	+ ⅛
18⅞	12½	ParkPn	1.80	10.8	15	60	16⅝	16½	16½	– ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	PavFon		–	–	1	2½	2½	2½	–
16¼	9⅝	PegGld	.16e	1.0	27	241	18⅛	10	10⅛	– ⅛
37	24⅞	PenEM	.80	3.2	–	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅛
27⅝	17⅞	PennTr		–	–	11	21	20⅞	21	+ ¼
27⅜	20⅝	PenRE	1.72	7.8	17	333	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	–
9⅛	4⅝	Penril s	t	–	10	115	8½	8¼	8½	–
16⅞	14⅛	PeopBc	.58	3.7	9	10	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	20⅝	PerinlC	.88	3.2	10	16	25	24⅝	25	–
26⅛	18	PernC pf	2.12	10.4	–	6	20½	20⅜	20⅜	– ⅛
14⅞	4⅞	Peters		–	3	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	– ⅛
16¼	11⅛	PitHect	1.70	14.9	–	135	11⅝d	11⅜	11⅜	– ⅛
25	11	PhILD	.14e	1.1	6	38	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	–
1⅝	⅛	PicoPd		–	–	19	1⅛	1	1	– ⅛
6⅛	5½	PitWVa	.52	9.8	10	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
33	26⅝	PltDsm	.80	2.5	15	2	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	–
44⅝	34⅜	Pitway n	.60a	1.6	16	4	37	37	37	–
32⅝	26⅛	Pitwy A	.70	2.4	13	30	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	– ⅛
8⅝	4⅞	PlnRsc		–	28	68	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	–
14⅝	7⅛	PlyGem	.12	1.6	14	80	7⅝	7⅛	7½	–
38⅝	19⅞	Polrio	5.00	14.7	8	76	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	– ⅛
15⅞	10⅛	PortSys		–	13	109	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	–
4⅛	1½	Portage		–	29	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	–
1⅛	⅛	ProfHt		–	–	23	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
17⅞	12	ProtLm	.52	3.9	14	37	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
1	⅜	PrecsA		–	–	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	– ⅛
9⅝	6½	PldHlth		–	25	250	9⅝	9	9⅛	–
1⅛	⅝	PrsdLg		–	–	11	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
13	3½	PresR B	.80	15.2	7	71	5⅝	5¼	5¼	– ⅛
8⅝	5⅜	Presd B		–	149	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	–
7⅞	3⅛	PrcCom		–	–	195	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	PrmFn	.20r	7.8	–	112	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅜	3½	ProMed	.42a	8.4	9	11	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	ProfCre		–	15	45	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–
18⅝	10½	PropCT	2.71e	25.2	5	40	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	–
19	16⅞	PrvEn s	1.40	8.1	–	46	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	–
7⅝	5½	RBW		–	–	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	– ⅛
1½	¼	RMS Int		–	–	30	½	½	½	–
25½	18½	Rogan	.12	.6	–	1	18½	18½	18½	–
15	11⅛	Raven	.30	2.3	10	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	– ⅛
15⅞	11	ReCap		–	12	20	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5½	RESec	.68	11.8	–	130	6	5⅝	5⅝	–
7⅝	3½	RiffySou	.36	9.0	3	1	4	4	4	–
⅛	⅛	RHSo wt		–	–	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
21⅞	13⅝	RedLn	2.10	13.8	19	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	–
3½	1⅛	Radiw g		–	–	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–
17⅝	13	RegalBl	.52	3.2	15	118	16⅞	16	16½	+ ⅛
11⅜	9½	RelEl pf	1.50	13.5	–	77u	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	9⅝	RelEl pfA	1.40	13.3	–	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	ResdMg		–	33	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	–
12	8⅜	Rartin	1.50	16.9	–	68	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	7½	ResRcl		–	–	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	–
6⅝	2⅛	Resurg		–	–	1826	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
15	12⅝	RhnP rt		–	–	4548	12⅝d	12⅛	12⅛	– ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Richton		–	15	1	2½	2½	2½	–
20⅝	9⅝	Riedel		–	–	103	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
12½	6⅛	Riser		–	–	149	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	– ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Rivbnd		–	42	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
27⅜	20	Rogers	.12	.5	39	8	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	– ⅛
8½	4⅝	RowaF	.14a	3.4	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
30⅛	22½	Rudick	.40a	1.4	12	2	28½	28⅜	28⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Rymac	1.60	21.7	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–
S										
28½	23⅝	SJW	1.86	7.7	15	3	24¼	24⅛	24¼	–
11⅝	1	SPI H pf	.77t	34.2	–	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
12⅝	5⅝	SPI Ph	.09	1.2	7	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–
14⅝	6	Salem		–	5	11	7⅝	7¼	7¼	– ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SFT 393pwt		–	–	300	3⅝	3½	3½	– ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	SFT 593pwt		–	–	572	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	– ⅛
12½	3⅝	SNK 192wt		–	–	1437	8⅛	8	8	– ⅛
13⅝	3⅝	SNK 193wt		–	–	414	9	8⅝	8⅝	– ⅛
4⅝	3	SNK 93cwt		–	–	35	3⅝	3½	3½	–
17⅝	14½	Samson	1.60	10.2	41	4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	–
4⅛	2⅝	SCorto	.14e	5.1	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
11	9⅝	SDgo pf	.88	8.8	–	1	10	10	10	– ⅛
29	25⅝	SDgo pr	2.47	9.0	–	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	– ⅛
5½	1⅛	Sandy		–	–	24	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
25⅛	11⅝	Sanifi n		–	–	898u	27½	24⅝	27⅛	+ 2½
3⅛	1⅝	Sanmk s		–	24	64	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	– ⅛
43⅛	23	SMonBk	.60	2.5	11	13	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
38	22⅝	SMon vtg	.60	2.6	11	11	23⅝	22⅞	23⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	18⅝	Sbarro		–	32	276	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	+ ½
18⅝	5⅝	ScandC		–	–	710	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Sceptre		–	61	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	– ⅛
17⅛	12⅝	Scheib	.36	2.7	125	33	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Schult		–	6	20	4	4	4	– ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	SciMgt	.10	3.5	–	6	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
14½	5⅝	Seitel	.05r	.4	17	151	13⅝	13½	13½	– ⅛
19⅛	5½	Selas s	.12	.8	9	25	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	– ⅛
13⅝	9	ShaerS	.20e	1.6	30	7	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅛	ShwdGp		–	–	25	1	1	1	–
10½	7½	Shopco	1.11e	13.9	36	11	8⅛	7⅝	8	–
7⅛	5½	SierCap	.33	6.3	–	14	5⅜	5¼	5¼	– ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	SierC pf	.33	5.7	–	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	–
7⅛	4⅝	SierC4	.36	7.3	59	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	–
9⅛	5⅝	SierC7	.43	6.5	–	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	– ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	SierHS		–	12	148	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
12½	7⅛	Sifco s	.20	2.1	9	78	9⅝	9½	9½	– ⅛
21⅛	12⅝	SmthA	.80	4.2	–	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	–
17⅝	11⅝	SmthB	.80	4.4	–	7u	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ½
25⅛	19⅝	Smth pf	2.12	8.5	–	7	25	25	25	–
13⅛	10⅝	SCEd pf	1.02	8.6	–	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	–
13⅛	10⅝	SCEd pf	1.06	8.7	–	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	– ⅛
13⅝	11⅝	SCEd pf	1.08	8.8	–	27	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	12⅛	SCEd pf	1.19	9.0	–	18	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	–
17⅛	15⅝	SCEd pf	1.45	8.6	–	116	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	12⅝	SoUCo n		–	–	181	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	– ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Spartch		–	22	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	–
12⅝	7	Spelling		–	34	38	7⅝	7⅝	7½	–
10⅝	4½	Stage	.09e	1.7	8	9	5⅜	5¼	5¼	–
8⅛	5	StarrtH		–	8	26	6	5⅝	5⅝	–
34⅝	16⅛	Stepan	.56	2.4	15	11	24	22⅝	23⅛	– ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	SterlEl	.04e	1.7	238	12	2½	2⅛	2⅛	– ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	StGoA s		–	14	209	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	– ⅛
10⅛	7⅝	Stoftr		–	61	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
⅝	¼	StrutW		–	–	12	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
3⅛	1	Sal wtM		–	–	88	1	1	1	–
3⅛	⅛	Sal wtY92		–	–	8	1⅛d	⅛	1⅛	–
9½	7⅝	Sal wtY93		–	–	16	8⅛	8	8	–
14⅝	7⅝	SumtTx	.84	10.3	–	79	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	– ⅛
5⅝	3	Summa		–	–	389	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	SunbNu		–	26	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	–
41⅝	29⅝	SuprSr	.72	1.7	13	19u	42⅝	41	42⅛	+ 1½
7⅛	2⅝	SupTlk n		–	73	234	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
13½	9⅝	SwftEng		–	7	37	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	–
10⅝	7	Synaloy	.40	4.6	6	57	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	–
2⅝	1	Systln		–	–	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–
T										
2⅝	⅝	TIE		–	–	178	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	3⅝	TRC s		–	166	372	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	12⅛	TabPrd	.20	1.2	24	138	16⅝	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	16½	TandyB		–	14	248	22½	22	22½	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅛	Tasty	.70	4.1	25	73	17	17	17	–
19	6⅝	Team	.11e	.6	14	210	18⅛	17⅝	18	– ½
34⅛	21½	TecOpL	1.40e	5.8	16	32	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	– ⅛
42⅝	33½	Techtrl	1.12	3.1	10	80	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
56	38⅝	TejnR	.05e	.1	–	395	38⅝d	38	38⅛	– ⅛
1	⅝	Telecon		–	–	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	–
38⅝	27⅛	Teleflex	.54	1.5	14	201	35½	34⅝	35½	+ ⅛
48	32	TelDta	.28	.8	74	754	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	– ⅛
6⅛	1⅝	Telesph		–	17	1138	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	– ⅛
2	1	Temco		–	–	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	– ⅛
12⅝	10⅝	TmpGU n		–	–	21	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Tenera	.80	11.9	10	23	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Tenney		–	–	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	12⅝	Thermd		–	105	61	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	4½	ThCar n		–	–	231u	16⅛	15½	16	+ ½
20⅝	12⅝	Thrlns		–	88	137	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	8⅝	ThrmP		–	38	27	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	–
5⅛	3⅝	Thrmwd		–	–	10	⅝	⅝	4	– ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	ThrD A	.10	2.2	30	7	4½	4½	4½	– ⅛
13⅛	8⅝	TimbCo		–	17	447	11⅝	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Tofutti		–	–	76	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
45	39½	TolEd pf	4.25	9.8	–	z400	43½	43	43½	+ ½
99½	91½	TolEd pf	10.00	10.3	–	z1320	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛	– ⅛
29⅛	21⅝	TotlPet	.80	–	26	34	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	– ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	TwCty		–	10	589	7⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– 1⅛
7⅛	4⅝	TrnscoA	.30	6.0	8	7	5	5	5	–
15⅛	10⅛	Trnzn	.16	1.4	10	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	– ⅛
6	3⅛	Tridex		–	–	36	5	4⅝	4⅝	– ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	TubMex		–	–	121	5	4⅝	5	–
64	42½	TurnB A		–	–	39	51⅝	51	51⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	38½	TurnB B		–	–	62	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	13⅝	TurnrC	1.00	7.3	9	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	– ⅛
3	1	TwPeso		–	–	22	2½	2⅛	2½	–
U-V										
19⅛	14⅛	USFGP	1.80	12.1	–	65	15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	USPRI	.60	16.6	21	60	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	UniCre s		–	11	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	⅝	Unicorp		–	–	15	⅝	⅝	⅝	–
6⅛	3½	Unimar	.77e	19.9	–	151	4	3⅝	3⅝	–
6⅛	2⅝	UnCap		–	–	27	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	UFoodA	.23e	8.4	7	62	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	UFoodB	.20e	7.6	7	29	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
10⅛	5½	UGrdn		–	–	47	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	–
11⅝	5⅝	UtMed	.05e	.5	21	74	10½	10⅛	10⅛	– ⅛
16⅝	6⅝	US Bio n		–	–	563u	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
37⅝	21⅝	US Cell		–	–	10	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	– ½
14⅛	7⅝	UnitelV		–	20	2	8	8	8	–
2⅝	⅝	UnlvBk	.05l	–	–	15	⅝	⅝	⅝	–
9	5	UnvPat		–	–	131	6⅛	6	6⅛	–
16⅝	9⅝	UnoRst		–	28	15	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	1	VHT	.22l	–	–	66	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	– ⅛
7⅛	2½	VST	.36l	–	–	83	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	–
3	1⅝	VTX		–	7	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
5	2⅝	Vader		–	–	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	– ⅛
15⅝	8⅝	ValFrg	.30	3.3	9	4	9	9	9	–
15	11	ValyRs s	.60	5.5	13	10	11	11	11	– ⅛
38⅛	28⅝	Valspar	.52	1.4	17	102	37⅝	37½	37½	– ⅛
9⅝	8⅝	VKCal	.65	7.0	–	77	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	VtRsh		–	–	5	1⅝	1½	1½	– ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Veronex		–	–	219	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4	Versar		–	–	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
32⅛	21⅝	Viacom s		–	–	74	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝	– ⅛
27⅝	23	ViacB n		–	–	221	23⅝d	22	22⅛	– 1⅛
20⅝	11⅛	Viatch		–	14	36	18½	17⅝	18½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Virco	.04b	.7	23	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	– ⅛
4⅝	1½	Vitronic		–	17	60	3⅝	3½	3⅝	–
9⅛	5⅛	Vopiex	.40	6.8	–	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
W-X-Y-Z										
12⅝	4	WCI pf	.81t	7.7	–	88	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅛	WangB		–	–	1195	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	–
13	5⅝	WangC		–	–	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
21⅝	17	WRIT s	1.08	6.0	18	46	18	17⅝	17⅝	–
11	8⅛	Watsc A	.20a	1.9	14	10	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
8⅛	2	Wthfrd		–	–	549	8⅛	8	8⅛	–
6⅛	2⅝	Weldtrn		–	–	39	3½	3⅛	3½	–
17	12⅝	Wellco	.25	1.9	8	40	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	WellAm		–	–	27	½	½	½	–
77⅛	50	Wesco	.82	1.5	13	3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
50⅛	44½	WTex pf	4.40	9.8	–	z120	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	–
9⅛	4⅝	Westair		–	21	24	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	– ⅛
25⅛	17½	WAmBc	.44	1.9	15	34	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	–
2⅝	1⅝	WstBrC		–	–	10	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	–
11⅛	6⅝	Westco	.11e	1.4	14	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	– ⅛
14⅝	5⅝	WDigitl		–	21	922	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
21	16⅝	WIRET	1.44	8.1	15	194	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	–
9½	1⅝	WichRO		–	–	11	4	3⅝	3⅝	–
15⅛	9½	Wicks pf	2.50	19.0	–	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Wick wt		–	–	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	–
6⅛	2⅝	Wiener		4.4	–	4	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WinstRs		–	–	16	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
13½	12	Wistrn	1.50e	12.2	10	22	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
55	49⅛	WisP pf	4.50	8.9	–	z10	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	WolfHB	.20	6.4	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	Wldinc	1.21e	13.4	–	774	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Worthn		–	11	10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	– ⅛
2½	⅝	XrxCu wt		–	–	38	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
22⅝	2⅝	Xytran		–	–	157	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
wd — when distributed.
wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
xdis — ex-distribution.
xw — without warrants.
y — ex-dividend and sales in full.
yld — yield.
z — sales in full.

China Plans Rate Cuts, More Loans

Reuters

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng announced a five-point economic plan Wednesday, combining lower interest rates and more loans to try to boost China's growth.

Mr. Li, speaking on state television, said the retail market was sluggish, industrial products were overstocked, productivity was down and the government's income was inadequate.

The government will adopt a five-point plan for the next six months, Mr. Li said. It will:

- Reduce interest rates on loans to state enterprises to cut their debt burdens while keeping control of prices.
- Attempt to keep inflation below an annual rate of 10 percent.
- Provide 5 billion yuan ($1.06 billion) of loans to enterprises to save energy and raw materials and to develop products.
- Resolve the "debt triangle," in which bankrupt enterprises cannot pay or collect debts.
- Seek to secure a good autumn harvest and prevent floods.

A government austerity program has reduced inflation from record highs but it has caused output to stagnate and unemployment to rise.

A Western economist said the plan was an attempt to gradually reflate the economy, but he added that it risked triggering high inflation.

Flurry of Rights Issues Worries Malaysia

Reuters

KUALA LUMPUR — A deluge of cash calls amounting to nearly eight billion ringgit ($2.95 billion) is choking the fledgling Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange and could sap its growth, analysts said Wednesday.

Stock exchange officials fear that the tidal wave of new stock to hit the market through rights issues proposed in the last six months could hamper new listings and affect investors' confidence.

"We are worried about the share issues and representations will be made to the authorities," said a senior stock exchange official, who declined to be named.

The official would not elaborate, but exchange sources said a report will be sent to Malaysia's Capital Issues Committee recommending more stringent guidelines before approving new cash calls.

One broker said that there was talk that approvals for some of the proposed cash-raising transactions may be pushed to 1991.

Analysts said the spate of issues by companies seeking to service debts and finance expansion plans had dampened growth in the exchange over the past two months.

Analysts said that the spate of new issues has dampened growth in the exchange over the past two months.

Daily trading volume, which soared to over 120 million shares early this year after the KLSE ceased its 16-year policy of cross-listing shares with its Singapore counterpart, has slumped to about 30 million shares in recent months.

Though jitters that general elections could be called soon and uncertainties about markets abroad have contributed to the depressed sentiment, some analysts see the cash calls as a far bigger threat to the market.

"The cash calls will only serve to dilute the earnings on a per-share basis and draw away liquidity," said Lau Yew Kong of the stock-broking firm CIMB Securities Bhd.

"The quality of the cash calls are also worrying because some represent the shuffling of paper among companies in a group," said a Singapore-based investment analyst.

Figures compiled by CIMB show that 7.65 billion ringgit will be drawn from the market by various forms of rights issues proposed over the first six months of 1990. That is nearly triple the 2.83 billion sought in all of 1989.

The larger rights issues announced this year include Renong Bhd., a conglomerate controlled by Malaysia's ruling party, which has proposed a four-for-one rights issue in May to raise over 440 million ringgit.

A month later, the gaming firm Sports Toto Bhd., linked to fast-expanding Inter-Pacific Industries Group Bhd., proposed a four-for-one rights issue to raise 414 million ringgit.

One Singapore-based analyst said that the companies involved in these issues would be hard-pressed to ensure their earnings per share with the growing number of shares outstanding.

Rights issues are a relatively new phenomenon in Kuala Lumpur. Malaysian companies usually turn to banks for financing, but analysts said the country's worst post-war recession in 1985 made financial institutions come down hard on borrowers.

"With the foreign investors flooding the KLSE, companies are realizing that they can shift the burden of financing on to their shareholders," said CIMB's Mr. Lau.

The anticipated rise in lending rates was another factor why companies were not turning to banks, analysts said.

The new issues in 1990, when approved in total, will raise the nominal number of shares in the market by some 15 percent from about 35 billion currently.

The proposed rights issues will also represent about 8 percent of the market's current capitalization of over 110 billion ringgit.

KLSE officials said the proportion of rights issues to market capitalization is cause for concern. But some analysts say these fears may be exaggerated.

The drain in liquidity will largely be felt by the minority shareholders because groups with large stakes in companies will fully subscribe the rights to ensure they retain control, the analysts said.

Some analysts believe the rights issues will boost liquidity and attract more foreign investors.

The June share offer of Malaysia's national car distributor, Edaran Otomobil Nasional Bhd., was oversubscribed by 22 times.

Thai Economy Seen Growing At 10.4% Pace

The Associated Press

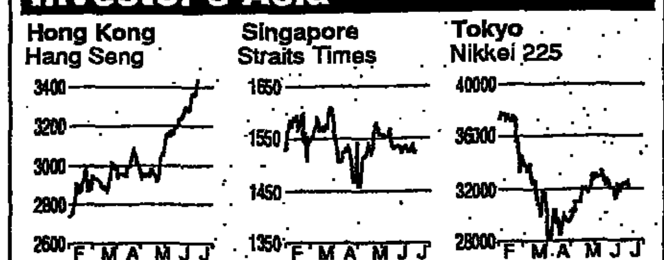
BANGKOK — Thailand's economy, among the world's fastest-growing, will expand by an estimated 10.4 percent this year, down from last year's 12.3 percent, the Bank of Thailand said Wednesday.

A bank spokesman said that the growth projection for this year had been revised upward from an earlier forecast of 8.5 percent, due to continuing expansion in industry, banking and investment.

Thailand has experienced high growth rates in recent years and some economists and government officials have called for a cooling down of the economy.

The boom has put major strains on the country's electricity supplies, communications, land transportation and port facilities.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3440.93	3408.16	+0.96
Singapore	Straits Times	1523.68	1523.46	+0.01
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1591.60	1581.20	+0.66
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	32294.18	32152.43	+0.44
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	594.33	592.57	+0.30
Bangkok	Book Club	921.82	901.74	+2.23
Seoul	Composite Stock	711.00	718.75	-1.08
Taipei	Weighted Price	4953.97	5286.61	-6.29
Manila	Composite	889.67	888.54	+0.13
New Zealand	Barclays	1839.21	1839.56	-0.02
Bombay	National Index	467.95	466.33	+0.35

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Superconducting Ship Christened

The Associated Press

KOBE, Japan — Japanese shipbuilders on Wednesday christened what is to be the first seacraft that will use superconductivity to push itself through the water.

The high-tech ship, christened the Yamato No. 1, is an experimental vessel shaped roughly like a streamlined telephone. It is dry-docked in the Kobe yard of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Japan's largest shipbuilder and a member of a consortium developing the new technology.

The ship's developers said they view the vessel as a prototype for high-speed seacraft. It will use electromagnetic force instead of the conventional propellers to move itself. The main purpose of the project, however, was to demonstrate that superconductivity could be used to power a ship, they said.

"This ship has been developed without regard to cost. It's experimental," said Jutaro Namba, a coordinator at Mitsubishi.

The 185-ton ship is 33 yards long and about 11 yards wide (about 30 meters by 10 meters).

Superconducting coils of niobium and titanium in thrusters under the ship are used to create a magnetic field. That field is repulsed by an electric current carried in water circulating through the thrusters, producing the force to propel the ship.

Engineers said helium gas and liquid nitrogen is used to cool the coils to minus 452.47 degrees Fahrenheit (about minus 269.15 degrees Centigrade). At that temperature, electricity passes through the coils without measurable resistance, making them superconductors.

The use of water-propelled thrusters instead of conventional rotating screw propellers is expected to minimize maintenance problems as well as noise and vibration.

The vessel also is energy-efficient. Most of the space on board the ship is occupied, however, by diesel-engine generators used to provide an electric current for the thrusters, for pumps and for on-board equipment, the engineers said.

The ship's main handicap is its speed, a mere 8 knots (14.8 kilometers per hour), compared with about 40 knots for fast hydroplanes. And to minimize weight, it has space for only about 10 people.

Experts say new materials are needed to produce a sufficiently strong magnetic field to propel the ship at commercially viable speeds.

Spokesmen said sea trials would be held in the spring of 1991, after the ship is fitted with thrusters and other seagoing equipment.

Japanese to Lend $300 Million To Philippines

Reuters

MANILA — The Philippines will borrow $300 million from Japan's Export-Import Bank to supplement a World Bank loan earmarked for budgetary support, a statement issued by the government said Wednesday.

Terms of the loan include 6 percent interest, a repayment period of 19 years — including a four-year grace period — and a commitment fee of 0.25 percent on the undisbursed portion, a Finance Department statement said.

The Japanese loan is part of a financing package that includes another $300 million from the World Bank.

Herscu Declared Bankrupt With $398 Million of Debt

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MELBOURNE — George Herscu, chairman of the collapsed Hooker Corp., was declared bankrupt Wednesday with liabilities of 496.3 million Australian dollars ($398.0 million).

Hooker, a real estate and retail concern that was the owner of the Bonwit Teller and B. Altman chains in the United States, was put into receivership a year ago with debt of about 2 billion dollars.

According to a court document filed by Mr. Herscu, his largest creditor is Australia & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd., which is owed 122 million dollars.

Mr. Herscu's assets, owned with his wife, Sheila, total 212,000 dollars. These include a Rolls-Royce and a Cadillac automobile and a 35 percent interest in a racehorse.

In April, Mr. Herscu was ordered to stand trial on corruption charges. He made payments in 1983 to Russell Hinze, a former state minister. It was alleged the money was paid so Mr. Hinze would intervene in a dispute between the Brisbane City Council and a development company associated with Mr. Herscu. (AFP, Reuters)

Taiwan Stock Plunge Puts Broker in Default

Reuters

TAIPEI — A continuing collapse in Taiwan stock prices has led to the first-ever closure of a stockbrokerage on the island, the Taiwan Stock Exchange said Wednesday.

An exchange spokesman, Chu Chao-chuan, said that Chao Cheum Securities Co. had closed after defaulting on settlement of about 600 million Taiwan dollars ($22.1 million).

"This is the first brokerage house ever to close in Taiwan because of the latest crash on the local bourse," he said. The stock market index has dropped around 60 percent since hitting a record 12,495.34 points on Feb. 10.

Market analysts said that more brokers are struggling to survive.

Dealers said reports of the financial problems at brokerages sent investors rushing to sell stocks. On Wednesday, the market's index fell 332.64 points, or 6.3 percent, to close at 4,953.97. Falls led rises by almost a 10-to-1 margin.

"The sentiment is nervous, even small bad news will bring the market down," said Joe Chiou of Evergreen Securities.

The Securities and Exchange Commission said it had sent officials to investigate the cause of the closure.

A spokesman for the Commission said, "We will take further action after we gather enough evidence."

Tong Meng Rises On Takeover Bid

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Share prices of the manufacturing firm Tong Meng Industries Ltd. rose sharply Wednesday on news that a Malaysian banker is bidding for full control of the company, brokers said.

Teh Hong Piow, president of Malaysia's listed Public Bank Bhd, is making the bid through four majority-owned Singapore companies at 3 Singapore dollars ($1.64) for each Tong Meng share. The offer is conditional upon getting more than 50 percent of Tong Meng.

Tong Meng's shares moved by the close to 3 Singapore dollars, up 37 cents from Monday's 2.63.

Chemical Bank Shifts Operations To Singapore

Reuters

HONG KONG — Chemical Banking Corp. of the United States plans to group all its Asian treasury functions outside Japan into Singapore and close its foreign-exchange operations in Hong Kong, the bank's regional manager, Douglas Short, said Wednesday.

Chemical has also announced to its staff that it plans to close its Taipei branch.

The Hong Kong branch will maintain a regional role for China and Taiwan, while continuing to service corporate accounts in the territory, Mr. Short said.

Taiwan's Finance Ministry said the planned closure was part of Chemical Bank's business strategy and had nothing to do with the investment climate in Taiwan.

Rising costs and a shortage of experienced dealers in Hong Kong were cited by some market sources as immediate reasons for Chemical Bank's decision on currency trading.

Dealers said they could not see any trend among foreign banks of closing down their foreign-exchange operations in Hong Kong in favor of Singapore.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS — July 11, 1990

Quotations supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

AS - Australian Dollars; AS - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; LI - Italian Lira; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p - pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SGS - Singapore Dollars; SF - Swiss Francs; Y - Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; - @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; + - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x - not registered with regulatory authority

SCIENCE IN THE IHT EVERY THURSDAY.

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

SPORTS

Gary Cameron/Reuters

Dodgers catcher Mike Scioscia held the ball up as the umpire made the call: Julio Franco of Texas was out at home in the seventh.

American League Stars Win 3d Straight

In 2-0 Victory Twice Delayed by Rain, 6 Pitchers 2-Hit the National League

By Steve Berkowitz
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Rain and a breeze blowing in from left field took a lot of the fun and a lot of the fans out of Wrigley Field for the 61st major-league baseball All-Star Game.

But after a 17-minute delay at the start and a 68-minute delay in the seventh inning, the American League had something to smile about — a 2-0 victory Tuesday over the National League, which mustered only two hits and had 16 consecutive batters retired before a walk with two out in the eighth.

It was the American League's third straight victory, something it had not achieved since winning four straight from 1946 to 1949.

Second baseman Julio Franco of the Texas Rangers doubled off Cincinnati's Rob Dibble with no outs in the seventh to provide the only runs in a game that remained scoreless longer than any All-Star Game but one: the 1987 game that went 12 innings before the National League won, 2-0.

Franco's double came three pitches after the first in-game rain delay since the second game of 1961 (when two All-Star games were played each season), which was called after nine innings with the score tied at 1-1.

With rain falling, catcher Sandy Alomar Jr. of the Cleveland Indians led off the seventh against San Francisco's Jeff Brantley with a grounder deep into the hole at shortstop that he turned into a single by sliding into first ahead of a strong throw by Chicago Cubs shortstop Shawon Dunston. On a 3-2 pitch to California Angels catcher Lance Parrish, Alomar broke for second and Parrish softly dropped a single to right that allowed Alomar to ease into third.

But before Franco could settle into the batters' box, the rain got harder and play was called. When it resumed an hour and eight minutes later, the sellout crowd of 39,071 had thinned considerably and Dibble had replaced Brantley.

He blew a fastball past Franco, who fouled off the next pitch. With the count 0-2, Franco hit a liner that rolled to the right-center-field wall, scoring Alomar and Parrish.

A groundout by Ozzie Guillen of the Chicago White Sox moved Franco to third. Oakland Athletics outfielder Jose Canseco followed with a liner to right field. Darryl Strawberry of the New York Mets made the catch and fired to Los Angeles Dodgers catcher Mike Scioscia, who blocked the plate and tagged out Franco.

The National League had a soft liner from Will Clark of the Giants in the first, then nothing until Lenny Dykstra's single off Dennis Eckersley with one out in the ninth.

The two hits set an All-Star record for fewest hits by one team. The record of three had been reached several times, most recently by the American League in 1968.

When the game began, a wind blew in from left, indicating that a park renowned for offensive fireworks might be the site of another pitcher-dominated All-Star Game.

Reds pitcher Jack Armstrong overthrew on his first three pitches — all balls to A's outfielder Rickey Henderson. But after a flyout by Henderson and a single by Wade Boggs of the Boston Red Sox, Armstrong was perfect.

A's pitcher Bob Welch allowed one hit in two innings. Dave Stieb, Bret Saberhagen, Bobby Thigpen and Chuck Finley gave up none.

Ramon Martinez, the Dodgers' 22-year-old flame-throwing right-hander, entered at the start of the third. He walked the leadoff batter, New York Yankees second baseman Steve Sax, who stole second while the Indians' Brook Jacoby pinch-hit for Welch. After Jacoby grounded out and Henderson struck out, the National League manager, Roger Craig of the Giants, decided to have Martinez intentionally walk the left-hand batting Boggs to get to a righty, Canseco. The crowd booed lustily, but Canseco grounded into a force play.

There were only two more base runners until the sixth, when Boggs singled against the Houston Astros' Dave Smith, the National League's fifth pitcher. Blue Jays third baseman Kelly Gruber ran for Boggs, and Canseco walked. Blue Jays outfielder George Bell, pinch-hitting for Baltimore Orioles shortstop Cal Ripken, struck out on a 3-2 pitch while Gruber and Canseco executed a double steal. Craig ordered another intentional walk, this time to Griffey.

But Cecil Fielder, who leads the majors with 28 homers and 75 runs batted in, popped out to center on reliever Brantley's first pitch.

The Right Stuff: Victorious All-Stars Have It in Abundance

Washington Post Service

VANTAGE POINT/By Thomas Boswell

CHICAGO — Baseball all-star games are about ego. The team with more of it almost always wins. As it did again in a 2-0 American League victory in which the meek National League managed one soft single until the last inning.

It's no accident who wins, whether the score is 1-0, 6-5 or 7-1. The players who feel, among themselves, that they deserve to win are usually the ones who fulfill their own prophecy.

These days, the league with more Day-Glo lime green batting gloves, more 900 phone numbers, more self-promoting TV commercials, more scandals, more nicknames like Rocket Roger and The Eck, more 6-foot-10 (2.08-meter) pitchers, more 20-year-old phenoms, more 240-pound (109-kilogram) sluggers, more off-season Tina Turner bodyguards, more controversial clubhouse lawyers and more ego is the American League. As Jose Canseco said of himself recently, "I think of myself as a Madonna type personality."

The American League's winning rally Tuesday night was by a typically confident group of stars. Sandy Alomar Jr., born to the cloth and heralded as a future star while still in the minors, opened with a single. Lance Parrish, a 220-pound weightlifter who is a bodyguard for rock queen Tina Turner in the off-season, singled Alomar to third.

AFTER a 68-minute rain delay, Julio Franco stepped to the plate. Franco is among the league leaders in jewelry and, at one time, traveled with an entourage. He has the most outlandish batting stance of this era. Franco looks as if he's coiled, on tiptoes, trying to punch out a ceiling light with his bat pointed as high over his head as he can reach. From this improbable posture, Franco lashed a two-run double off a Rob Dibble fastball.

At the moment, the National League is stuck with a bunch of classy guys named Ryne and Andre, Ramon and Shawon, that you could easily take home to mother. Only crusty, cranky, cocky Will Clark and Len Dykstra could manage hits for the National League.

This is a dramatic reversal of a quarter-century of baseball history. From 1960 to 1983, the National League held a slight advantage in these affairs: 23-2. The reason was — call it what you will — self-esteem, self-confidence, showmanship, extroversion, athletic arrogance or just large, healthy ego. It's not so much that one team lacks it, it's that the other team has a core of players who have the quality in amazing, contagious abundance.

In the early 1960s, the American League had Mickey Mantle, the rest of the New York Yankees and not too much else. The National League teams dripped with presence: Willie Mays, Hank Aaron, Roberto Clemente, Orlando Cepeda, Willie McCovey, Sandy Koufax, Bob Gibson, Warren Spahn, Ernie Banks, Don Drysdale, Juan Marichal.

By the 1970s, the whole cocky Cincinnati Reds gang had arrived — Pete Rose, Johnny Bench, Tony Perez — as well as Tom Seaver, Steve Carlton and Dick Allen.

In contrast, the American League had nice guys or quiet guys or both. Harmon Killebrew, Brooks Robinson, Frank Howard, Rod Carew, Carl Yastrzemski.

The National League turned the All-Star Game into an annual humiliation of the humbler circuit. By the '80s, the National League had added big ego guys like Dave Winfield, Gary Carter, Steve Garvey and Mike Schmidt who loved cameras, microphones and notebooks. Even Reggie Jackson couldn't balance the Magnitude-of-Being-Me meter all by himself.

SLOWLY, the American League started getting the Right Stuff — or, at least, the right all-star stuff. The Sons of Reggie started to appear. First, it was Rickey Henderson, who's still a prototype; he complains he's underpaid at $3 million a year. Then Wade Boggs arrived. He was a crabby, controversial, competitive sort with a Pete Rose level of obsessive compulsive drive. When Winfield, then Parker, switched leagues; that helped.

Look down the American League pitchers for mega-stars and historic personalities. Roger Clemens: the only man to strike out 20 players in one game. Dennis Eckersley: as fine and dashing a relief pitcher as has ever lived. Randy Johnson: the tallest player in history and possessor of a 100-miles-per-hour (160-kilometers-per-hour) fastball and, already, a no-hitter. Gregg Olson: perhaps the most heralded kid reliever ever. Bret Saberhagen: the youngest World Series most valuable player.

Now, look at the players. Boggs has six batting titles and memories of Margo. Cecil Fielder had the gall to tell the Toronto Blue Jays to go take a flying leap. He went to Japan, made himself a star and came — for $3 million — to prove he was as good as he'd said that he was. Cal Ripken Jr. thinks he's going to pass Lou Gehrig. Mark McGwire hit 49 homers as a rookie and may end up with 500. George Bell hit 47 homers and thinks highly of himself. Ken Griffey Jr. is a 20-year-old all-star. Kirby Puckett is a cult hero among players and recently was runner-up to Canseco in a Best Player on Earth poll among major-leaguers themselves.

Canseco, of course, is in his own category. In this week's installment of Reggie Redux, he called Clark of the Giants "a three-toed sloth with no arms," then said he was just kidding. Jose kids a lot.

The National League has Clark, Ryne Sandberg, Ozzie Smith, Darryl Strawberry and maybe a couple of others who command the same awe, curiosity and respect when they walk through a clubhouse. Someday, they may be giants. But most of the American Leaguers already are.

Peter Southwick/The Associated Press

As the rain poured down, Tony La Russa, American League manager, and the umpire conferred just before the second delay.

BOOKS

A MEMOIR OF KOREA

By James Brady. Illustrated. 248 pages. $19.95. Orion Books/Crown Publishers Inc., 225 Park Avenue South, New York, N. Y. 10003.

DRAWING THE LINE: The Korean War, 1950-1953

By Richard Whelan. Illustrated. 428 pages. $24.95. Little, Brown, 34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

OVERSHADOWED by World War II and later by the Vietnam War, the Korean War has come to be known as a forgotten war. It began 40 years ago; on a Sunday morning, troops of Soviet-dominated North Korea crossed the 38th Parallel and invaded American-supported South Korea.

The United Nations denounced the aggression, and the Truman administration decided to defend the nominally democratic South Korean government at an eventual cost of some 33,000 American lives between 1950 and 1953.

The invasion marked more than a civil war; in a larger sense, it signaled a break between the two great power blocs that had emerged from World War II.

At the outset, President Harry S. Truman called the defense of South Korea by the UN forces (mainly American) simply a "police action."

But to the soldiers and Marines who fought the North Koreans and then the Chinese in those bitter hills, it certainly resembled a conventional killing war.

Among the Marines was a new 22-year-old second lieutenant, James Brady, who had joined the reserves in college to avoid the draft and soon afterward found himself bound for Korea.

In "The Coldest War," Brady has written a superb personal memoir of the way it was. Like all honest reporting about the reality of combat in any war, it leaves an anti-war aftertaste. He writes: "For all the firefights, for the little swagger I now permitted myself, I knew how raw I still was, as a soldier, as a man. I wondered whether anyone ever became really good at war. An unnatural act, killing, and trying to kill."

Brady was a platoon leader in a rifle company in the 1st Marine Division, a position with a traditionally high casualty rate. He and his men patrolled almost nightly, trying to make contact with the enemy, shivering in below-zero weather.

"I don't know how anyone who hasn't been shot at up close in a real firefight can possibly understand how good you feel afterward," he writes. "Later, I was sure, I would mourn the dead and the damaged. But not now. If you were not truly happy at a moment like this when you had just come down off the line walking, perhaps you never would be."

The diplomatic and political origins of the Korean War are not forgotten by Richard Whelan in "Drawing the Line." Why, five years after victory in World War II, did Truman decide to fight a war on the Asian mainland?

The author, a historian, says the United States had no more strategic interest in Korea than it later had in Vietnam.

"American intervention in Korea was primarily symbolic in intention; it was meant to demonstrate to the world America's willingness and ability to aid friends and allies in their struggle to resist Soviet domination."

"Drawing the Line" recalls the details about the conflict and its repercussions: General Douglas MacArthur's belligerent actions that provoked the Chinese to enter the war; his removal from command by President Truman for exceeding his authority and playing politics; President Truman's own diplomatic mistakes; Dwight D. Eisenhower's political pledge as the Republican nominee for president in 1952, "I shall go to Korea," implying that he could end the war.

Like so much about the Korean War, the author's conclusion that it "resolved nothing" is debatable. Regrettably, the war did prove that a UN peacekeeping role for the world remained an elusive dream.

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A social headache, less common now than it once was, belongs to the hostess who plans two tables of Chicago after-dinner bridge and finds herself with seven players instead of eight. The solution: "shuttle dummy." Two tables are placed close together, and when one table has finished bidding the dummy crosses to the other to bid there. Another dummy becomes available, normally before a fourth is needed at the first table. The scoring is a little tricky. Each table keeps a score for all seven players, and each deal is scored separately. Part-scores count 50 points, as in duplicate. Perhaps the only time this has been tried was in Hobe Sound, Florida, Feb. 15 at the home of Frannie Fentress. The most dramatic deal, shown in the diagram, gave North-South difficult bidding problems. It is hard to fault the bidding, but as it turned out South was due to go down two if West could find a spade lead. The only safe game contract was three no-trump, which was hard to reach. Six diamonds was better than five diamonds, for if the game makes the slam is likely to make also. West had no reason to know that his partner held the spade ace and led the the club ten. South won with the club ace and cashed the diamond ace, and it was only necessary to cross to dummy and discard the spade losers. But alas, South was in a happy state after a good dinner. He carelessly led another trump and the defense took its second chance to cash two spade tricks. The North player missed this denouement, for he was in action at the other table. Two down with 100 honors: No score.

NORTH (D)
♠QJ763
♡AKQJ
◇—
♣KQJ2

WEST
♠K98
♡7642
◇73
♣10983

EAST
♠A105
♡109853
◇K8
♣764

SOUTH
♠42
♡—
◇AQJ109542
♣A5

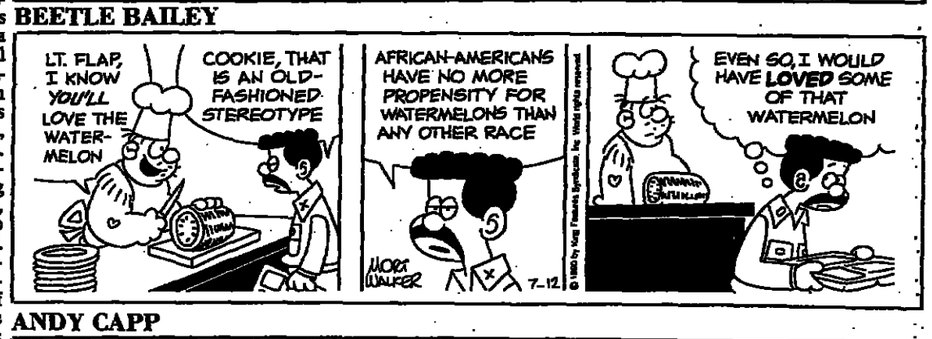
Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	2◇	Pass
2♡	Pass	4◇	Pass
5♣	Pass	6◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club ten.

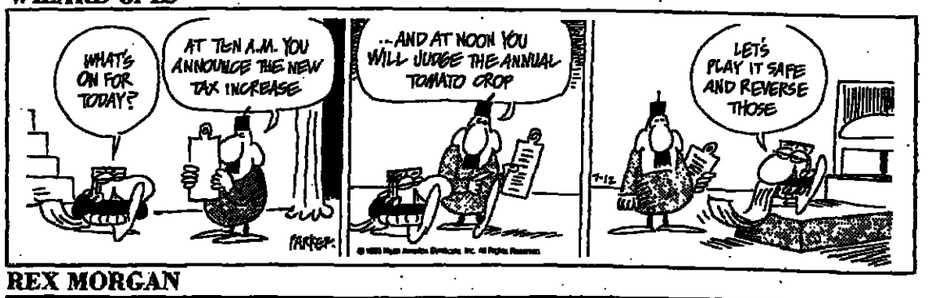
PEANUTS

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

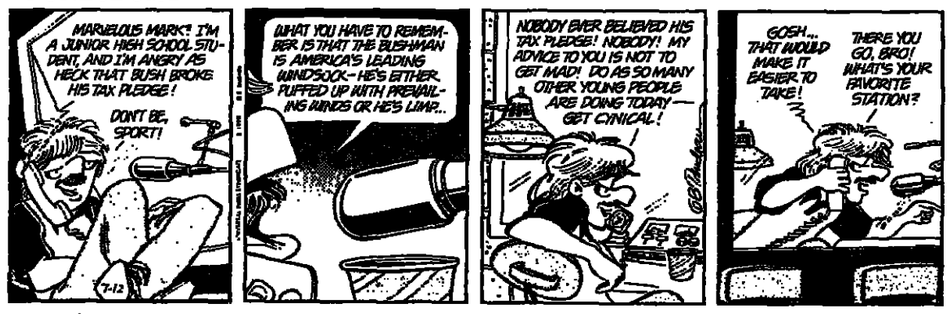
WIZARD of ID



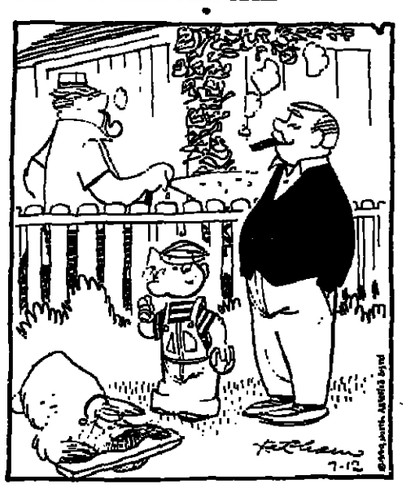
REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEGIN

LAKBY

CLOMPY

ZARWID

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THEY WERE ____ THAT ____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOTIF LINGO FUMBLE ADRIFT
Answer: How the farmer turned sailor continued to make his living—OFF THE LAND

BLONDIE

SPORTS

Bugno Nips LeMond to Win Tour Stage at Alpe d'Huez

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

ALPE D'HUEZ, France — Ronan Pensec proved Wednesday that he is the man to beat in the Tour de France bicycle race and Greg LeMond showed that he is in condition to try to do just that, if allowed.

The major obstacle for LeMond, who was nipped for victory in the second and last Alpine stage, remains strategy and traditional courtesy between teammates.

Riding with his jersey zipped open in hot weather and with a caked stream of blood on his left knee after a crash, the American was compelled by team etiquette to ride defensively. He was ordered by the coach of his Z team, Roger Legeay, not to help pace a four-man breakaway that was making up time over Pensec, the Tour's leader and a Z teammate.

Without LeMond ever taking a turn at the front, the breakaway's lead was reduced from a high of 2 minutes, 30 seconds, over Pensec to 48 seconds at the finish.

LeMond cut loose in the sprint and led it for 150 meters (160 yards) and nearly across the line before Gianni Bugno, an Italian with the Chatean d'Ax team, passed him on the left and won by the length of less than half a wheel. Erik Breukink, a Dutchman with PDM, was third, a second behind.

The American said that when he crashed in a feeding zone, he dislocated the middle finger of his left hand and could not afterward press his brakes properly.

On the final turn, he went far wide and almost hit a barrier before steadying his bicycle. If he could have braked correctly, he would have won easily, LeMond said.

He and Bugno finished the 182.5-kilometer (113-mile) stage from St. Gervais to Alpe d'Hnez in 5 hours, 37 minutes, 51 seconds.

The strong showing vaulted LeMond, the defending champion, from eighth place overall in least elapsed time to third. But it shaved his deficit with Pensec only from 9:52 to 9:04.

The Frenchman is generally regarded as frail and not nearly the time trialer that LeMood is, but he demonstrated Wednesday that he remains a strong climber.

Pensec finished sixth in the Tour in 1986 and seventh in 1988, profiting from his strength in the mountains. After Thursday's hilly time trial, the last two mountain stages begin Tuesday in the Pyrenees. The race ends July 22 in Paris, after a time trial the day before.

By finishing 10th in the stage over three major mountains up to Alpe d'Huez, Pensec widened his overall lead to 1:28 over Claudio Chiapucci, an Italian with the Carrera team. Following LeMond in third place are Breukink, 9:28 behind, and Bugno, 10:39 behind.

"I've got the best team in the world," Pensec said after he finished. "The work they did for me was fantastic."

So it was, with LeMond keeping Bugno and Pedro Delgado under control in the breakaway and Robert Millar, a Scotsman, leading Pensec most of the way up the 21 switchbacks that cover 13 kilometers and 1,100 meters to the summit.

On a brilliantly sunny day, hundreds of thousands of fans watched the race, which first crossed the Madeleine and Glandon passes.

At least 250,000 spectators lined the Alpe d'Huez ascent, which traditionally draws throngs of Dutchmen. Eight times in the 15 years the Tour has come here a Dutchman has won and Breukink attempted to make it nine.

With four kilometers to go, he linked up with the leaders, who broke away with 30 kilometers left. Breukink led into the final straightaway before LeMond, and then Bugno, went past.

The first two finishers went after Delgado when he started the breakaway. Racing strategy does not allow LeMond to go off on his own, thus attacking Pensec, but he is free to counter an attack by so dangerous a rider as Delgado, who has finished second, first and third in the last three Tours.

The three quickly caught the early leaders — Thierry Claveyrolat, Miguel Indurain and Eduardo Chozas — and then shed them one by one through the switchbacks.

Claveyrolat, the winner of Tuesday's stage and the wearer of the jersey of the best climber, made it back to the front, was dropped again, made it back again and came in fourth, beaten by four seconds.

Far bigger losers included Delgado, who finished just eight seconds ahead of Pensec on a day when the Spaniard, a strong climber, was expected to shine.

Still he did better than Steven Rooks, a Dutchman and the winner here last year, who finished 5:03 behind, and Raul Alcala, a Mexican and a strong favorite until Wednesday, who lost 5:41. Among early favorites before the Tour started June 30, Charly Mottet lost 10 minutes, Steve Bauer 21:45, and Stephen Roche 24:13.

Faring even worse, Eric Vandaerden, a Belgian with the Buckler team, was disqualified for hitching a ride on a car during a climb.

Eric Gaillard/Reuters

Gianni Bugno, right, edging past Greg LeMond in a sprint finish in the final Alpine leg Wednesday.

Navratilova Is a Poor Role Model, Court Says

The Associated Press

PERTH, Australia — Martina Navratilova, who won her ninth singles title at Wimbledon on Saturday, is a poor role model for aspiring professional tennis players because she is a homosexual, Margaret Court, a former Wimbledon champion, said Wednesday.

Court, a winner of 25 Grand Slam titles, said in newspaper and radio interviews that Navratilova's acknowledged homosexuality was a bad example for young players. Court, 47, an Australian, won her last Wimbledon title in 1970, the year she won a Grand Slam. Only Steffi Graf in 1988 has accomplished the feat since.

"She is a great player, but I'd like to see somebody at the top to whom the younger players can look up to," Court said. "It is very sad for children to be exposed to it [homosexuality]."

Peter Johnson, who represents Navratilova for International Management Group in Cleveland, said Navratilova would have no comment on the story.

Karen Schwartz, deputy director of the Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Defamation in New York, called Court's statements "totally ridiculous."

"Underlying her statements is a complete ignorance of homosexuality," Schwartz said. "You don't catch it."

"Winning Wimbledon a record nine times qualifies you as a role model," she added. "That is the fundamental qualification. The rest has very little to do with it."

Court, a born-again Christian, said some players had been led into homosexuality by older players, whom she did not name. She said that Navratilova, 33, had been influenced into a lesbian lifestyle during her early years on the women's tennis tour.

Court added that some players are accompanied to tournaments by their families to shield them from potential trouble.

"If I had a daughter on the circuit, I'd want to be there," Court said. "There are now some players who don't even go to the tournament changing rooms because of the problem."

She said that Navratilova probably had had no choice but to reveal details of her private life.

"The press and magazines are always looking for stories on your background," Court said, "so it would have been impossible for her to cover it up. It just hasn't been a good example for the youngsters."

"Martina is a nice person," she added. "Her life has just gone astray."

Report Says U.S. May Renege on World Cup Plans

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — The lack of interest generated in the United States by soccer's 1990 World Cup has caused U.S. organizers to consider reneging on plans to stage the world's most popular sporting event in 1994, a West German newspaper reported Wednesday.

Flush from their team's victory in the World Cup on Sunday, West German soccer authorities said the next championship may be moved to Germany.

Paul Breitner, a member of West Germany's 1974 World Cup-winning team, said on Wednesday that he had been told by a member of the U.S. organizing committee that the decision to back down had already been made.

"The United States will give up the 1994 World Cup this year," Breitner wrote in his regular column in the mass-circulation tabloid Bild.

Quoting officials of the U.S. Soccer Federation, Bild said that the cup's dismal television ratings in the United States had convinced the major U.S. networks that they want nothing to do with soccer.

Despite a worldwide television audience estimated by the Italian organizers at 3.1 billion — half the human race — the World Cup scored less than one percent of the U.S. viewing audience.

But Scott LeTellier, president of the U.S. World Cup '94 organizing committee, said Wednesday that the Bild reports "have no basis in fact whatsover."

"We have no plans other than to stage the 1994 World Cup," he said.

John Polis, a spokesman for the U.S. Soccer Federation, also denied the Bild report.

"These are only rumors that we continue to hear from foreign press sources," he said. "We are confident that the World Cup will be staged in the United States and staged very well. The World Cup organizing committee will proceed with preparations to host the '94 cup. There is no truth to the rumors, mainly from individual columnists some of them former players."

"Our only plans are directing the best World Cup ever," he added.

Bild said that the two major sponsors that already have signed up for the 1994 competition — Coca-Cola and Anheuser-Busch — are seeking ways to get out of their contracts.

"It is absolutely untrue that Coca Cola is trying to pull out of its support for World Cup '94," said Randy Donaldson, a spokesman for Coca-Cola in Atlanta.

Because Italia '90 was a television flop, "the nation of unlimited possibilities has gotten cold feet," Bild said.

In another West German newspaper, Die Welt, Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, who is involved in organizing the 1994 event, also expressed doubts.

"That is a big problem," Kissinger said when asked about the lack of television interest.

In the summer of 1994, 24 national teams are to play in 12 U.S. cities. The United States won the right to stage the World Cup in 1988, when FIFA, the sport's governing body, picked the United States over Morocco and Brazil.

Although soccer officials knew that professional soccer has never caught on in the United States, they were encouraged by the fact that 1.4 million soccer tickets were sold during the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

"We have to put things in perspective," Letellier said. "In 1981 and in 1982 and '83 we went through this experience. There were three or four reports that got circulation that Olympic soccer was being withdrawn from the United States and would be held in the same country mentioned now — Germany. There were similar reports of doom. In fact, it was the best attended and arguably the most successful [Olympic soccer tournament] in history. We have no reason to believe the World Cup will be otherwise."

The U.S. Commerce Department has estimated that the World Cup would attract about 3 million spectators and generate more than $1.5 billion in tourism revenue.

Only a few days ago, West German sports pages were full of interest in the attempt to export soccer to the United States.

It is generally believed in West Germany that Franz Beckenbauer, the West German coach, is to move to the United States to spread the gospel of soccer and act as a consultant to the American team and organizers.

But the victory Sunday changed all that, producing an outpouring of nationalistic fervor. Now Beckenbauer is quoted as saying, "If German football needs me, I'll be there."

West German soccer officials said that the country is prepared to fill the breach if the United States backs out of the 1994 cup. The country has more large stadiums than the 12 demanded by FIFA.

(WP, IHT, AP, Reuters)

Johnson's Hollywood Ending: Olympic Victory

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

TORONTO — It is an ending Hollywood might hesitate to write.

As Ben Johnson has been telling it in recent days, the sporting melodrama in which the Canadian athlete was for long the villain will reach a climax two years from now in a roaring stadium in Spain:

A 100-meter final in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics in which a steroid-free Johnson, at the age of 30, will run a world-record time to regain the gold medal and the glory stripped from him amid the fiasco of his positive drug test at the 1988 Games in Seoul.

A punchier conclusion still, in Johnson's mind, would have his nemesis, Carl Lewis, trailing him to the line.

The American, who has not been loathe to taunt Johnson during the dark passage the Canadian has traversed since Seoul, would thus be forced to acknowledge that Johnson was, after all, the quicker man.

Everything that went to Lewis after Johnson's 1988 humiliation — the Olympic gold medal, the 100-meter record, millions in endorsement money accruing to the world's fastest man — would, after Barcelona, be Johnson's alone.

Such is Johnson's dream, one he has promoted since the release last month of a report on the use of drugs in sports that was commissioned by the Canadian government after the Seoul Olympics.

In a series of interviews timed to coincide with the release of the report, the Jamaican-born sprinter shed much of the self-reproving tone his lawyer and his financial adviser had coached him to display in the 21 months since his Olympic disqualification.

Johnson told reporters at a Toronto news conference that if Canadian officials allowed him to return to the track after the expiration of the two-year domestic and international bans imposed on him after the Seoul debacle on Sept. 24, 1988, as they now seem prepared to do, he would seek out Lewis, "in his backyard, it doesn't matter where."

Johnson would, he said, re-establish himself as the world's No. 1 sprinter. In the Barcelona Olympics, he said, he would once more claim the gold.

"I just want to come back clean, set a few records and beat Carl Lewis," he said.

Lewis's name has cropped up so insistently in Johnson's remarks that it is hard not to think that it is Lewis's shadow, more than anything else, that haunts Johnson:

More than the humiliation visited on him and his family; more than the pain of admitting years of steroid use at the federal inquiry; more than the loss of his coach, his doctor and many track friends tainted by the scandal; more even than forfeiting the endorsement and appearance money expected after the triumph in Seoul, which Johnson has estimated at more than 25 million Canadian dollars ($21.3 million).

Since the events in Seoul — Johnson flashing down the track in 9.79 seconds, two steps faster than Lewis's 9.92, only to be awakened two days later by Canadian Olympic officials with news of his disqualification — the Canadian has burned with resentment at his American rival.

Whether Lewis will make it to the 100-meter final in Barcelona is itself far from certain, but the doubts that attach to Johnson's future seem greater.

First, he must clear the hurdle imposed when the sports minister, Jean Charest, announced a lifetime ban on Johnson competing for Canada after Seoul.

Charest is gone from the government now, but his successor, Marcel Danis, must decide whether to accept the recommendation of Charles Dubin, the chief justice of Ontario, who headed the inquiry.

Dubin said in his 638-page report that Canadian sports organizations should determine whether Johnson represents the country again.

The government withheld comment, but Athletics Canada, previously the Canadian Track and Field Association, and the Canadian Olympic Association said they would welcome Johnson back once he had served the automatic two-year bans imposed on him by the Canadian track organization and by the International Amateur Athletic Association.

Second, after taking to the track only sporadically after Seoul, Johnson has been back in training for most of the last year.

Those who have seen him on the masseur's table say that his physique appears shrunken now, compared with the rippling muscles he once displayed, and Johnson himself has acknowledged that the weight training that was his specialty is more difficult without steroids.

According to his own account, the most he has been able to bench press has been 315 pounds (142 kilograms), compared with 385 pounds before Seoul.

One expert who believes Johnson could still make his mark is Charlie Francis, the athlete's coach until Seoul and the man who opened the floodgates at the Dubin inquiry with his detailed testimony about his own role in administering steroids to Johnson.

At a news conference late last month, Francis said that he had hand-timed Johnson recently over the 100 meters in 10.05 seconds, a time that would still place him among the world's fastest men.

But Francis seemed doubtful that Johnson, off drugs, would ever again be the world's fastest man.

"If the rest of the world doesn't follow along in eliminating steroid use," he said, "that could be a disadvantage for Ben."

Carlo Allegri/Agence France-Presse

Johnson: "I just want to set a few records and beat Carl Lewis."

SIDELINES

McKeon Resigns as Padres' Manager

SAN DIEGO (AP) — Jack McKeon resigned Wednesday as manager of the struggling San Diego Padres to turn his attention to the front office and the club named coach Greg Riddoch to replace him on an interim basis.

McKeon, who had said he would step down as manager at the end of the season, remains with the Padres as vice president of baseball operations.

"I just felt two jobs was too much," said McKeon, who joined the Padres' front office in 1980 and returned to managerial duties on May 28, 1988, replacing Larry Bowa. "I was really getting burdened. I know the club has been an underachieving club. We expected a great deal out of the players. Maybe it's my fault. I take full responsibility."

McCants Said to Get $7-Million Deal

TAMPA, Florida (AP) — Keith McCants, the Alabama all-American linebacker, signed a contract with the Tampa Bay Buccaneers on Wednesday that included a $2.5 million cash signing bonus, a newspaper reported.

McCants and the Buccaneers agreed to a five-year, $7.4-million deal, The Mobile (Alabama) Press-Register reported. Tampa Bay officials would not immediately confirm the report.

McCants, taken fourth in April's National Football League draft, received a more lucrative contract than the second, third, fourth and fifth players drafted in 1989.

Daly Spurns TV to Stay With Pistons

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan (AP) — Chuck Daly turned aside network television and other National Basketball Association teams and said he will try to lead the Detroit Pistons to a third straight title.

"I really don't know anything else," Daly, whose Piston teams have been better than .500 since he arrived in 1983, said Tuesday. "This is what I've always done. I'm a basketball coach."

The Pistons' general manager, Jack McCloskey, said Daly would return under a multiyear contract, but would not reveal details.

King Says He Just Wanted a Rematch

NEW YORK (NYT) — Don King has testified that the reason he made a ringside protest over a referee's long count during the Mike Tyson-James (Buster) Douglas heavyweight title fight was to lay the foundation for his real objective: to get a Douglas-Tyson rematch.

"The only normal chain of events was a rematch," King said Tuesday in U.S. District Court in New York. King has filed suit against Douglas and his manager, John Johnson, on the grounds that they did not perform to the terms of his promotional contract with them.

King protested when Tyson knocked down Douglas in the eighth round in Tokyo, but denied that he attempted to overturn the result of the fight, which Douglas won by knockout in the 10th round. King said that when the bout's promoter, Akihiko Honda, told him a protest had been filed by the Japan Boxing Commission over the long count, he was happy because he now had "legitimate grounds" for the rematch he wanted.

Albania Soccer Withdrawal Expected

GENEVA (Reuters) — Albanian soccer teams may withdraw from this year's European club competitions because of the political unrest in their country, clubs drawn to play against them said on Wednesday.

"I expect them not to play," said Michael Fotiou, general manager of the Greek club Olympiakos, which is scheduled to play Flamurtari Vlora of Albania in the first round of the Cup Winners' Cup. *(See Scoreboard.)*

An official from French champion Marseille, drawn against Albania's Dinamo Tirana in the Champions' Cup, said he also doubted the match would take place. He said Marseille would consult the French government and that he had heard that some Dinamo players were among many seeking refuge in Western embassies in Tirana, the Albanian capital.

For the Record

Jim McMahon, the quarterback who led the Chicago Bears to a Super Bowl title in 1986, but who was traded to San Diego last August, has agreed to a one-year deal with the Philadelphia Eagles, where he is expected to be a backup for Randall Cunningham. *(AP)*

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

All-Star Game

BATTING SUMMARY
American League

	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi
RHenderson lf	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gullen ss	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Boggs 3b	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
e-Gruber 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canseco rf	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
CRipken ss	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
f-Bell lf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Griffey cf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
I-Puckett cf	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
McGwire 1b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
g-Fielder 1b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
SAlomar c	3	1	2	0	0	0	0
Thigpen p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
j-Trammell ph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eckersley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sax 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saberhagen p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
h-Parrish c	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Welch p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
o-Jacoby ph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stieb p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d-JuFranco 2b	3	0	1	1	0	0	2
Totals	32	2	7	1	0	0	2

National League

	ab	r	h	2b	3b	hr	rbi
Dykstra cf	4	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sandberg 2b	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAlomar 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
WClark 1b	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Myers p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JaFranco p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
i-Williams ph	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell lf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Viola p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wallach 3b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dawson rf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strawberry rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sabo 3b	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
DSmith p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brantley p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dibble p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonilla 1b	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sciascia c	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
k-Olson c	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
OSmith ss	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
DMartinez p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonds lf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armstrong p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RMartinez p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
b-TGwynn ph	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c-Larkin ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dunston ss	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	29	0	2	0	0	0	0

American	000	000	200—2
National	000	000	000—0

E—Strawberry, DP—National 2. LOB—American 10, National 4. 2B—JuFranco. SB—Sax, Larkin. Gruber 2. Canseco.

PLAY BY PLAY
American First

Armstrong pitching. R. Henderson flied out to right. Bosas singled to third. Canseco struck out. C. Ripken grounded into fielder's choice to shortstop, Bosas forced at second, shortstop to second. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left on base.

National First

Welch pitching. Dykstra flied out to left. Sandberg grounded out to third. Clark singled to center. Mitchell struck out. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left on base. American 0, National 0.

American Second

Griffey flied out to left. McGwire struck out. S.Alomar fouled out to first. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left on base.

National Second

Dawson grounded out to pitcher. Sabo grounded out to shortstop. Sciascia flied out to left. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left on base.

American Third

R. Martinez pitching. Sax walked. Jacoby pinch hit for Welch. Sax stole second. Jacoby grounded out to third. R. Henderson struck out. Bosas was walked intentionally. Canseco grounded into fielder's choice to second. Boggs forced at second, second to shortstop. No runs, no hits, no errors, two left on base.

National Third

Stieb pitching. O. Smith grounded out to shortstop. T. Gwynn, pinch hitting for R. Martinez, walked. Larkin ran for T. Gwynn. Dykstra flied out to center. Larkin stole second. Sandberg grounded out to third. No runs, no hits, no errors, one left on base. American 0, National 0.

American Fourth

D. Martinez pitching. Larkin replaced O.Smith at shortstop. C. Ripken grounded out to third. Griffey flied out to center. McGwire struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left on base.

National Fourth

W. Clark grounded out to second. Mitchell grounded out to third. Dawson struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left on base. American 0, National 0.

American Fifth

Viola pitching. Bonds replaced Mitchell in left. Alomar singled to second. Sax grounded into double play, second to shortstop to first. Ja. Franco, pinch hitting for Stieb, grounded out to shortstop. No runs, one hit, no errors, none left on base.

National Fifth

Saberhagen pitching. Ju. Franco replaced Sax at second. Sabo grounded out to third. Sciascia struck out. Bonds flied out to right. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left on base. American 0, National 0.

American Sixth

D. Smith pitching. Wallach replaced Sabo at third. Dunston replaced Larkin at shortstop. R. Henderson flied out to left. Boggs singled to right. Gruber ran for Boggs. Canseco walked. Gruber to second. Bell, pinch hitting for Ripken, struck out. Gruber stole third. Canseco stole second. Griffey was walked intentionally. Fielder pinch hit for McGwire. Brantley relieved D. Smith. Fielder flied out to center. No runs, one hit, no errors, three left on base.

National Sixth

Bell replaced R. Henderson in left. Gruber replaced Boggs at third. Fielder replaced McGwire at first. Sandberg replaced C. Ripken at shortstop. Dunston flied out to left. Dykstra flied out to left. Sandberg flied out to center. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left on base. American 0, National 0.

American Seventh

R. Alomar replaced Sandberg at second. Strawberry replaced Dawson in right. S. Alomar singled to shortstop. Parrish, pinch hitting for Saberhagen, singled to right. S. Alomar to third. With Ju. Franco at bat, the game was delayed by rain. When play resumed after a one hour, eight minute delay, Dibble relieved Brantley. Ju. Franco doubled to right. S. Alomar and Parrish scored. Gullien grounded out to second. Ju. Franco to third. Gruber walked. Gruber stole second. Canseco flied out to right. Ju. Franco out at home, right fielder to catcher. Two runs, three hits, no errors, one left on base.

National Seventh

Thigpen pitching. Parrish replaced S. Alomar at catcher. W. Clark grounded out to shortstop. Wallach grounded out to first. Strawberry struck out. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left on base. American 2, National 0.

American Eighth

Myers pitching. Bonilla replaced W. Clark at first. Bell flied out to right. Puckett, pinch hitting for Griffey, singled to right and continued to third on right fielder Strawberry's fielding error. Fielder walked. Trammell, pinch hitting for Thigpen, popped out to second. Parrish walked. Fielder to second. Ju. Franco flied out to right. No runs, one hit, one error, three left on base.

National Eighth

Finley pitching. Puckett replaced Griffey in center. Bonilla grounded out to third. Olson, pinch hitting for Sciascia, struck out. Bonds walked. Dunston grounded into fielder's choice to shortstop, Bonds forced at second, shortstop to second. No runs, no hits, no errors, one left on base. American 0, National 0.

American Ninth

Ja. Franco pitching. Olson replaced Sciascia at catcher. Gullien grounded out to second. Gruber flied out to center. Canseco flied out to left. No runs, no hits, no errors, none left on base.

National Ninth

Eckersley pitching. Dykstra singled to center. R. Alomar flied out to center. Williams, pinch hitting for Ja. Franco, struck out. Wallach fouled out to first. No runs, one hit, no errors, one left on base. American 2, National 0.

Japanese Leagues

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yomiuri	45	28	0	.616	—
Taiyo	34	34	2	.500	6½
Hiroshima	34	34	1	.500	6½
Chunichi	35	36	1	.493	9
Yakult	32	37	0	.464	11
Hanshin	30	41	0	.423	14

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	44	20	2	.688	—
Orix	37	28	2	.569	7½
Kintetsu	34	32	1	.515	11
Nippon Ham	34	32	0	.515	11
Lotte	24	34	2	.414	17
Daiei	17	44	3	.279	25½

WEDNESDAY'S RESULTS
Yomiuri 9, Chunichi 3
Yakult 3, Taiyo 2
Hiroshima 11, Hanshin 4
Seibu 3, Nippon Ham 2
Kintetsu 5, Lotte 3
Orix 5, Daiei 3

CYCLING

Tour de France

Results from the 11th stage, a 182.5-kilometer (113-mile) leg from Mont Blanc to l'Alpe d'Huez:

1. Gianni Bugno, Chateau D'Ax, Italy, 5 hours, 37 minutes, 51 seconds; 2. Greg LeMond, Z, U.S., same time; 3. Erik Breukink, PDM, Netherlands, 1 second behind; 4. Thierry Claveyrolat, RMO, France, 4; 5. Fabio Parra, Kelme, Colombia, 6; 6. Abelardo Rondon, Banesto, Colombia, 40; 7. Andrew Hampsten, 7-Eleven, U.S., 40; 8. Pedro Delgado, Banesto, Spain, 48; 9. Claude Criquielion, Lotto, Belgium, 47; 10. Ronan Pensec, Z, France, 48.

Overall Standings

1. Ronan Pensec, Z, France, 48 Hours, 24 minutes, 43 seconds; 2. Claudio Chiappucci, Carrera, Italy, 1:28 back; 3. Greg LeMond, Z, U.S., 9:04; 4. Erik Breukink, PDM, Netherlands, 9:28; 5. Gianni Bugno, Chateau d'Ax, Italy, 10:39; 6. Pedro Delgado, Banesto, Spain, 11:05; 7. Claude Criquielion, Lotto, Belgium, 11:29; 8. Raul Alcala, PDM, Mexico, 11:55; 9. Andrew Hampsten, 7-Eleven, U.S., 13:45; 10. Fabrice Philipot, Castorama, France, 13:49.

SOCCER

Draws for first round of European club competitions for the 1990-91 season (first leg Sept. 19, at first-named team, second leg Oct. 3):

UEFA Cup

Brondby (Denmark) — Eintracht Frankfurt
Dnepropetrovsk (Soviet Union) — Hearts (Scotland)
Vitesse Arnhem (Netherlands) — Derry City (Ireland)
MTK Budapest — Lucerne (Switzerland)
Sporting Lisbon — Mechelen (Belgium)
Lausanne (Switzerland) — Real Sociedad San Sebastian (Spain)
Avenir Beggen (Luxembourg) — Int. Bratislava (Czechoslovakia)
Borussia Dortmund (West Germany) — Chemnitzer FC (East Germany)
IFK Norrkoping (Sweden) — Cologne (West Germany)
Dundee United (Scotland) — Holmfjordur (Iceland)
Antwerp (Belgium) — Ferencvaros (Hungary)
Zagelebie Lubin (Poland) — Bologna
Glentoran FC (Northern Ireland) — Bordeaux
Torpedo Moscow (Soviet Union) — GAIS Gothenburg (Sweden)
Aston Villa (England) — Banik Ostrava (Czechoslovakia)
FC Magdeburg (East Germany) — Rovaniemen Palloseura (Finland)
Valle BK (Denmark) — Admira Wacker (Austria)
Bayer Leverkusen (West Germany) — Twente Enschede (Netherlands)
Chern. Odessa (Soviet Union) — Rosenborg BK (Norway)
Katowice (Poland) — Turun Palloseura (Finland)
Heraklis Saloniki (Greece) — CF Valencia (Spain)
Anderlecht (Belgium) — Petrolul Ploiesti (Romania)
Atalanta (Italy) — Dinamo Zagreb (Yugoslavia)
Slavia Sofia — Omonia Nicosia
Poli. Timisoara (Romania) — Atletico Madrid
Rapid Vienna — Internazionale (Italy)
Fenerbahce Istanbul — Vitoria Guimaraes (Portugal)
Hibernians FC (Malta) — Partizan Belgrade
AS Roma (Italy) — Benfica (Portugal)
SV Rode (Netherlands) — AS Monaco FC
Sevilla (Spain) — PAOK Saloniki (Greece)
Partizani Tirana (Albania) — Univers. Craiova (Romania)

Cup Winners' Cup

Preliminary Round:
Bray Wanderers (Ireland) — Trabzonspor (Turkey)
First Round:
Swift Hesperange (Luxembourg) — Legia Warsaw
Winner of the preliminary round — FC Barcelona (Spain)
Viking Stavanger (Norway) — Liege (Belgium)
FC Sliven (Bulgaria) — Juventus (Italy)
Manchester United (England) — Pecsi Munkas (Hungary)
Dynamo Kiev (Soviet Union) — Kuopion Palloseura (Finland)
Schwerin (East Germany) — Austria Vienna
Dukla Prague — Sliema Wanderers (Malta)
FC Famagusta (Cyprus) — Aberdeen (Scotland)
Montpellier (France) — PSV Eindhoven (Netherlands)
Flamurtari Vlora (Albania) — Olympiakos (Greece)
Glentoran (Northern Ireland) — Steaua Bucharest
Wrexham (Wales) — Lyngby (Denmark)
Estrela da Amadora (Portugal) — Neuchatel Xamax (Switzerland)
Fram Reykjavik (Iceland) — Diergardens IF (Sweden)
Kaiserslautern (West Germany) — Sampdoria (Italy)

Champions' Cup

First round:
Red Star Belgrade — Grasshopper (Switzerland)
Marseille — Dinamo Tirana (Albania)
Swarovski Tirol (Austria) — Kuusysi Lahti (Finland)
Lillestrom (Norway) — Club Brugge (Belgium)
Sparta Prague — Spartak Moscow
Napoli — Ujpesti Dozsa (Hungary)
Malmo (Sweden) — Besiktas Istanbul
Dinamo Bucharest — St. Patrick's Athletic (Ireland)
US Luxembourg — Dynamo Dresden (East Germany)
Porto (Portugal) — Portadown (Northern Ireland)
Real Madrid — Odense BK (Denmark)
Lech Poznan (Poland) — Panathinaikos (Greece)
Glasgow Rangers — Valletta (Malta)
Bayern Munich — Apoel Nicosia
Akureyrar (Iceland) — CFKA Sredetz Sofia

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL
American League
DETROIT—Signed Tony Clark outfielder.
National League
CHICAGO CUBS—Agreed to terms with Andre Dawson, outfielder, on one-year contract.
DETROIT—Agreed to terms with Chuck Daly, coach, on multiyear contract.
PHOENIX—Announced they will not offer contract to Mike McGee, guard, making him an unrestricted free agent.
SEATTLE—Bernie Bickerstaff, vice president of basketball operations, resigned.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
DENVER—Signed Jarrod Green and Darryl Tillman, wide receivers.
LOS ANGELES RAMS—Signed Stephen Bates, linebacker.
PHILADELPHIA—Agreed to terms with Jim McMahon, quarterback, on one-year contract.
PITTSBURGH—Signed Richard Bell, running back. Waived Adrian Jones, defensive back.
PHOENIX—Signed Donnie Riley, running back, and Ken McMichel, linebacker.
TAMPA BAY—Agreed to terms with Terry Anthony, wide receiver.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
HARTFORD—Traded Jody Hull, right wing, to New York Rangers for Corey Wilson, center, and future considerations.
ST. LOUIS—Signed Scott Stevens, defenseman, to offer sheet.
NEW YORK RANGERS—Traded Simon Wheeldon, center, to Winnipeg Jets for Brian McReynolds, center.

COLLEGE
BIG EIGHT—Julie Ferguson, director of championships, resigned. Promoted Deb Nelson to associate service bureau director.
COLUMBIA—Named Marty Ormsby associate director of athletics.
CONNECTICUT—Named Lew Perkins athletic director.
CORNELL—Named Bob Dyer baseball coach.
FERRIS STATE—John Pernich, hockey coach, resigned to become assistant coach with NHL Washington Capitals.
SOUTHERN CAL—Named Jim Bush men's and women's track coach.
TENNESSEE—Said Chuck Webb, fullback, regained academic eligibility.
FAIRFIELD—Named Eileen Quirk women's tennis coach.
FLORIDA—Suspended Michael Kerr, defensive end, and Greg Grandison, linebacker, indefinitely from the football team pending an investigation of an on-campus incident.
HARVARD—Named Edward Schlunz freshmen football coach.
MANCHESTER—Named Steve Reese football coach.
WYOMING—Announced that Rich Savis, defensive back, has been permanently suspended from the football team.

ART BUCHWALD

Gilding Parachutes

WASHINGTON — The dream of every good executive is to have a golden parachute, so that if his company is ever sold or merged, he can bail out for a soft landing.

The finest golden parachute company is located in Wilmington, Delaware. A visit there gave me an insight into the American business safety net system.

Buchwald

Norman Bradford, the manager of the plant, took me on a tour.

"There was a time when most upper-level executives were satisfied to work just for their salaries and pensions. But ever since the hot trading of the '80s, everyone wants a golden parachute to protect Number One. We're backed up on orders."

□

I walked through the brightly lit, immaculately clean room where people in white smocks were bent over sewing machines.

Norman stopped at one and showed me a sample.

"This is a parachute for the CEO of a book publishing house. He heard that he was being raided by a razor blade company, so he ordered the parachute before the raider made a bid."

"Is he worried?"

"He couldn't care less because no matter who buys his publishing house, this parachute will guarantee him $30 million."

"What about the shareholders? Do they know he has a golden parachute?"

"I doubt it. There was a time when CEOs worried about the shareholders, but they got no thanks for it. So they decided that they had to look out for themselves. That's why they come here."

"How much does a golden parachute cost?"

"They can run anywhere from a million dollars for one year to $100 million for a lifetime. When a raider is after another company, he will pay for a top-of-the-line parachute so that the executive won't fight the buyout. Over here we have a golden parachute of the president of an investment banking company. The company lost $800 million last year, but when the firm goes bankrupt the president won't even wind up with a sprained wrist."

"It's remarkable what silk and strings will do for someone who has run his company into the ground."

Norman said, "I wish you had put it some other way. With our golden parachutes we are making it possible for the average executive to have a little security in an age where sharks are eating dolphins, and Wall Street yuppies are tearing the heads off chickens. Without parachutes, the American landscape would be littered with the bodies of executives who lost their life's savings in junk bonds."

"I'm not saying that you don't provide a service," I told Norman. "But it seems to me that many executives are more interested in getting fitted for a golden parachute than they are in running their companies."

"Perhaps, but that isn't our worry. We don't ask what the condition of their business is. We might assume that anyone ordering a golden parachute is not as secure about his business as he would like to be. At the same time, we believe that such a parachute is as important to the financial health of this country as a sushi bar is to Rockefeller Center."

"There's a glass-enclosed booth over there with a gorgeous parachute inside. Who is that for?"

Norman whispered, "That's for our chairman of the board."

"He's having one made for himself?"

"Of course. The RJR-Nabisco people have been sniffing around for the past week, and our chairman isn't taking any chances."

Japanese Collaborate On a Record Painting

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — A Japanese painting measuring 50 by 250 meters (164 by 820 feet) will be listed in the next edition of the Guinness Book of Records as the largest picture in the world, officials said.

The untitled painting was completed in March after two months of work by 30,000 inhabitants of the southern city of Miyazaki. Made up of 12,500 pieces of paper, each one square meter in size, the painting depicts historical and sightseeing spots in Miyazaki Prefecture.

U.S. Advertisers Zeroing In on Japan

By Randall Rothenberg
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — American advertisers are stepping up attacks on Japan and its people, attempting to thwart sales of Japanese products through commercials that feature ominous references to the late Emperor Hirohito, photographs of samurai warriors, exaggerated accents and veiled ridicule of the Japanese physique.

Some advertisers say their commercials are meant to be humorous; others say they are seriously trying to exploit economic tensions between Japan and the United States to sell products. In either case, business executives and others with a special interest in Japanese-American relations say these marketers are crossing the thin line separating business competition from nationalism and even racism.

"People are concerned about the whole tone of the relationship," said John Wheeler, the vice president of the Japan Society, a private organization devoted to enhancing understanding between the two countries. "There's so much at stake, that these glib, facile cheap shots don't help."

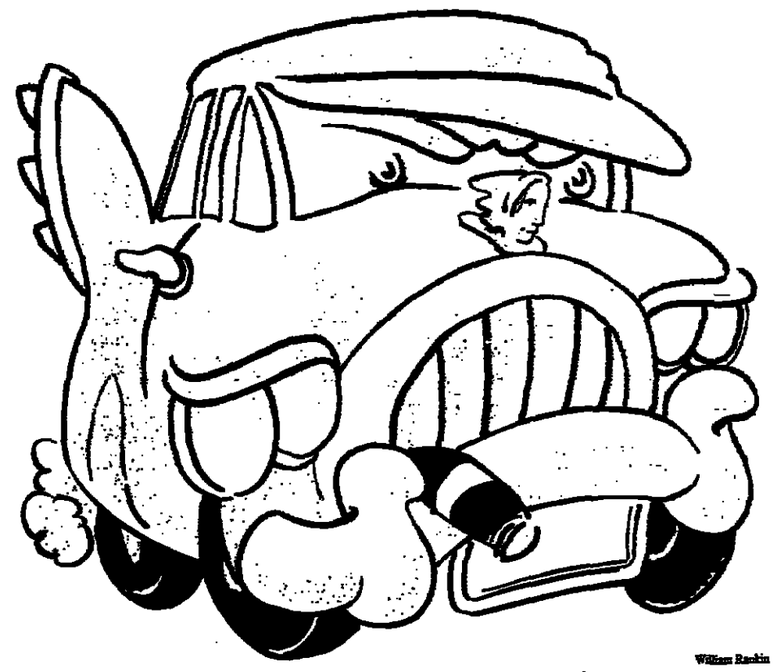
One current television commercial for Pontiac dealers in the New York area opens with an announcer darkly projecting the future. "Imagine a few years from now," he intones. "It's December, and the whole family's going to see the big Christmas tree at Hirohito Center."

"Go on," he says. "Keep buying Japanese cars."

The five commercials in the Pontiac series conclude with two words, written in stark white letters against the black screen: "Enough already."

Seigi Hinata, the director of the Japan Information Center at the Japanese Consulate General in New York, said, "I can tell you that since Mitsubishi bought a part of Rockefeller Center, we have been seeing sentiments against Japan, and the Japanese in general." Mitsubishi acquired 51 percent of the New York landmark for $846 million late last year.

Most of the ads have been running on local television and radio stations throughout the United States, as well as in newspapers and magazines. The majority come from American automobile dealers, especially in the Northeast, who are being hammered by Japanese auto makers. Local car dealer associations are independent of the manufacturers and generally free to hire their own ad agencies and develop advertising strategies.


William Rankin

In most cases, the manufacturers have neither commissioned nor approved of the Japan-bashing ads. The dealers believe they work, but some manufacturers apparently fear they might offend consumers.

Philip Guarascio, the head of advertising for the General Motors Corp., which makes Pontiac, would not comment directly on the issue, but questioned the ads' effectiveness. "When you do comparative advertising, it should meet a certain set of standards, based on consumer needs," he said. "And consumer needs tend to be positive in nature, not negative. To the degree you veer from that, you run risks."

Japanese cars accounted for a record 28 percent of all automobiles sold in the United States during the first half of 1990, up four percentage points from the comparable period last year. The market share for American-made autos dropped four percentage points, to 65 percent.

A commercial in the New York area for the Tri-State Oldsmobile Dealers compares the average height of American men to Japanese men, who are shorter. The ad, which promotes the Cutlass Sierra, concludes, "That's why our car is built for our size families, not theirs."

The spate of anti-Japanese advertisements began last winter with a controversial campaign for Chrysler that featured the auto company's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, complaining that consumers refused to believe that American cars could be as good as Japanese cars. But those commercials concentrated heavily on specific product attributes, and held Japanese manufacturing up as a standard of excellence.

Anti-Japanese ads have not gone unnoticed or uncriticized. In the spring, a consortium of Bell telephone operating companies placed a newspaper ad to promote legislation that would allow them to enter the information-generation business.

The headline read: "First it was consumer electronics. Then it was the automobile industry. Is our telecommunications industry next?" Underneath was a photograph of a stern samurai fighter, crouched and seemingly ready to pounce. The ad was pulled and the agency, J. Walter Thompson, was dismissed after the Japanese Embassy complained about it, a Thompson spokeswoman said.

Americans who do business with the Japanese say such advertisements could harm the United States's economic interests.

William Zeckendorf Jr., the chairman of the Zeckendorf Co., one of the nation's largest real-estate developers, said Japanese investment has become increasingly important for American developers as domestic financing has tightened.

Several scholars say the pictures and sentiments in these ads are uncomfortably similar to the anti-Japanese imagery used during World War II.

The advertisers responsible for the ads say they are not meant to offend any group. Brett Shevack defended the Oldsmobile commercial created by his agency, Partners & Shevack. "We think it is legitimate to bring in the differing heights because we did it with a sense of humor," he said.

The executive director of the New York-New Jersey-Fairfield County Pontiac Dealers Advertising Association, Robert G. Conroy, said of his group's "Enough Already" ads: "We don't think of them as anti-Japanese. We think of them as pro-American."

Still, appealing to American nationalism was a conscious part of Pontiac's strategy, said David Deutsch, who runs Deutsch Advertising, the Pontiac dealers' ad agency. "People are saying, 'We're buying all these Japanese products and they won't let ours in their country,'" he said. "'Enough already,' as we say it in the commercials, is our interpretation of the feelings people have."

But Americans' feelings about Japan are ambivalent, calling such strategies into question.

A New York Times / CBS News / Tokyo Broadcasting System poll released Monday showed that 75 percent of the 1,084 American adults polled between June 5 and June 8 said they felt generally friendly toward Japan. Only 18 percent said they felt generally unfriendly. But the survey showed great concern among Americans over Japanese investment in the United States.

Conroy said he believed that the Pontiac dealers' commercials, aimed at men and women between the ages of 26 and 40 with annual household incomes of around $40,000, have been effective, the contradictory survey responses notwithstanding.

Preliminary sales figures for June, he said, indicate that Pontiac sales among the 86 dealers in his association were the same as last June, despite a 38 percent drop in Pontiac sales in the Northeast during the first half of 1990.

Asked what he would consider going too far in a commercial, Conroy responded: "When we mention Pearl Harbor, I guess."

PEOPLE

Richards Injury Forces Stones to Cancel Concert

The Rolling Stones canceled a concert Wednesday night in Cardiff, Wales, because lead guitarist Keith Richards has an infected finger after accidentally cutting himself with a knife. More than 30,000 fans had bought tickets. A spokesman said that it was hoped Richards could perform Friday at Wembley Stadium in London and that there was "a slight possibility" that the Cardiff concert could be rescheduled at the end of the Stones' European tour.

□

William S. Sessions, the director of the FBI, took his wife, Alice, on 17 business trips aboard government aircraft but she paid for only one flight, according to a study by the General Accounting Office, the congressional watchdog agency. The study also said that Attorney General Dick Thornburgh's wife, Ginny, accompanied her husband on six officials trips between Aug. 11, 1988, and July 31, 1989. Thornburgh reimbursed the Justice Department $2,128 to cover those trips plus two others.

□

The fashion designer **Calvin Klein**, 47, was released from New York Hospital after a six-day stay for treatment of two broken ribs and other injuries he suffered while horseback riding.

□

Andrew Dice Clay tossed off criticism that his comedy is racist and sexist, before breaking into tears. Clay, appearing on "The Arsenio Hall Show," faced blunt questions from Hall about his act. The keyboardist Starr Parodi said she was exercising her right to disagree with Clay's humor by not performing for the syndicated television show. Clay shrugged that off saying, "People do what they got to do," before breaking down. He said his routine was the product of long, hard work to discover what is funny and true.

□

Mel Blanc's fitting epitaph has been unveiled at Beth Olam Cemetery in Los Angeles. The man of a thousand voices, including those of Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck and Porky Pig, is commemorated with a tombstone that features the words that ended so many cartoons: "That's All Folks." Blanc died on July 10, 1989.

TODAY'S CAREER OPPORTUNITIES Appears on Page 8

SUMMER RENTALS

ITALY

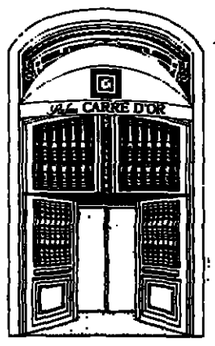
FLORENCE. Charming apartment in Renaissance palazzo, living room, bedroom, bath, separate kitchen. Sleeps two. $500/week. Phone Italy (39-583) 46591, mornings before 10, evenings after 8

PARIS & SUBURBS

7TH, INVALIDES Beautiful view, large studio, 40 sq.m., all comforts, TV, linen, FF5,500/month. Tel: 43271469.

ALL SUITE HOTELS

JUST OPENED IN PARIS
THE ULTIMATE LUXURY
46 AVE GEORGE V



RELAIS CARRE D'OR
Reservation
Tel (1) 40.70.05.05. Fax (1) 47.23.30.90

MOVING

1992 - NOW !
interdean
INTERNATIONAL MOVERS
FOR A FREE ESTIMATE CALL

AMSTERDAM	31 (71)	89 93 24
ATHENS	30 (1)	961 12 12
BARCELONA	34 (3)	652 31 11
BERLIN	49 (30)	8154061
BONN	49 (2241)	6 60 62
BREMEN	49 (421)	17 05 91
BRUSSELS	32 (2)	720 95 62
CADIZ	34 (56)	85 67 44
COTE D'AZUR	33	93742121
FRANKFURT	49 (6190)	20 01
GENEVA	41 (22)	43 85 30
LONDON	44 (81)	961 41 41
MADRID	34 (1)	671 24 50
MANCHESTER	44 (61)	707 20 16
MILAN	39 (2)	662 00469
MOSCOW	7 (95)	938 20 80
MUNICH	49 (89)	141 50 56
NAPLES	39 (81)	780 16 22
PARIS	33 (1)	39 56 90 00
ROME	39 (6)	554 007
VICENZA	39 (444)	58 00 33
VIENNA	43 (222)	865 4706
WASHINGTON	1 (703)	759 4801
ZURICH	41 (1)	945 04 00

ONE NAME, ONE COMPANY

HOMESHIP. Small & medium moves, baggage, cars worldwide. Call Charlie, Paris 42 81 18 81 (near Opera).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FEELING low? — having problems? SOS HELP crisis-line in English. 3 p.m.-11 p.m. Tel: Paris 47 23 80 80.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS. English speaking meetings daily. Tel: PARIS 46 34 59 65 or ROME 678 0320.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AT&T USADirect®
CALLING TO THE STATES FROM OVERSEAS HAS NEVER BEEN EASIER WITH USADirectService

All you have to do is dial a number to be connected to an AT&T Operator in the U.S.

AUSTRALIA	0014-881-011
†AUSTRIA	022-903-011
BAHRAIN	800-001
†BELGIUM	11-0010
BRAZIL	000-8010
CHILE	00*-0312
COLOMBIA [2]	980-11-0010
†COSTA RICA	114
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	0420-0010
†DENMARK	8001-0010
†FINLAND	9800-100-10
†FRANCE	19*-0011
†GAMBIA	001-199-220-0010
GERMANY, FRG [3]	0130-0010
†GREECE	00-800-1311
GUAM [4]	018-872
†GUATEMALA	190
HONG KONG	008-1111
†HUNGARY	00*-36-0111
INDONESIA	00-801-10
†ITALY	172-1011
JAPAN	0039-111
KOREA	009-11
KOREA [2]	11 *
KOREA [4]	550-4663 (HOME)
LIBERIA	797-797
†NETHERLANDS	06*-022-9111
NEW ZEALAND	000-911
†NORWAY	050-12-011
†PHILIPPINES [2]	105-11
†SINGAPORE	800-0011
†SWEDEN	020-795-611
†SWITZERLAND	046-05-0011
U.K.	0800-89-0011
†URUGUAY	00-0410

* Await second dial tone
† Public phones require deposit of coin or phone card for dial tone.
1 Trial basis only.
2 Limited availability.
3 From public card phones only, push the red button, wait for dial tone and then dial.
4 From U.S. military bases only. While in the USA call 1-800-874-4000 Ext. 328 for more information about USADirectService.

AT&T The right choice.
The right choice.

ALCOHOL - DRUGS
TREATMENT PROGRAMS
In a very exclusive private medical clinic in Germany's Black Forest - 45 min. drive from Zurich Airport. Please write Christiana Clinic, D-7822, St. Blasien, W. Germany.
Phone: W. Germany - 7672-48010
Fax: W. Germany - 7672-480110

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO OUR READERS VISITING FROM THE U.S.A.
THE IHT IS NOW AVAILABLE IN MANY U.S. CITIES ON DATE OF ISSUE

Now printed by satellite transmission in New York the International Herald Tribune offers same-day home or office delivery in Manhattan, most areas of Boston, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Washington D.C.

Subscription copies are now flown directly to Atlanta, Chicago, Denver and Seattle for speedy mail delivery.

In the U.S.A., call TOLL FREE 1-800-882-2884
In New York, call (212) 752-3890
or write International Herald Tribune 850 Third Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022 Telex: 427 175 Fax: (212) 755-8785

DUTY FREE SHOPS

FREDDY

Newly renovated shop in heart of Paris. Come in & buy all your perfumes & gifts "Duty Free" at SAVINGS OF 40%. Two blocks from the "Opera", next to the American Express Bank. FREE GIFT with this ad. Mon-Fri. 9-6.30 10 rue Auber, Paris 9, Metro Opera.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FRENCH PROVINCES

85 kms PARIS WEST Superb RENOVATED PRESBYTERY, 2 receptions, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Attic to be fitted out, big garden. FF1,250,000. Please contact: KH (1) 45 22 60 70.

MONACO

PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO
SPLENDID 2/3 ROOM APARTMENT
For sale in the center of Monte-Carlo, living room/dining room, 1 bedroom, fully equipped modern kitchen, large balcony, cellar, parking space, office use possible.
For futher details please contact:
AGEDI
26 bis, Bd Princesse Charlotte MC 98000 MONACO
Tel: (33) 93.50.66.00 - Telex: 479 417 MC Fax: 33 93.50.19.42
Eth Residential

PARIS & SUBURBS

NEUILLY
ST JAMES. High class. Exceptional 135 sq.m. + 45 sq.m. balcony, 3 receptions, 2 beds. Top floor, sunny. Walnut trees. Box P. DE BOINCE (1)45224070.

QUAI D'ORSAY
View on Seine and Eiffel Tower. 220 sq.m. (closed). 5th floor, maid's room 23 sq.m., garage, justified price. (1) 45 53 53 35.

QUINCAMPOIX
EXCEPTIONAL DUPLEX
Last floor, large reception + 1 bedroom. MUST BE SEEN. P. DE BOINCE 45.22.60.70

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS

AV FOCH
Modern 1981, reception, 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, 100 sq.m. + balcony on park, 2 parking. Justified price. P. DE BOINCE 45.22.60.60

CENTURY 21 MOLIERE IMMOBILIERE
Neuilly Sablons, old building, double living, 3 bedrooms, equipped kitchen, maid's room + extremely charming large garden with trees & flowers. FF6,500,000. Tel: 45 24 35 54

100 M TO METRO COMMERCE
Beautiful 35 sq.m. ideal "PIED-A-TERRE". To visit: (1) 45 55 43 59.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN

HAMPSTEAD mins Village/Heath. Charming redecorated garden flat. 2 beds, 2 ensuite baths, large kitchen/diner, sitting room. Tel Dr Graham 071 794 7439.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE £64/night serviced luxury flats beside Harrods. From £33 in Kensington. Oxbridge Apartments Tel: 071 835-1611 Fax: 071 373-0036.

HOLLAND

DUTCH HOUSING CENTRE B.V.
Deluxe rentals
Valeriusstr. 174, 1075 GH Amsterdam Tel: 31.20.664.4444 Fax: 664.5354

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

NEAR BASTILLE OPERA
HOME PLAZZA
On landscaped garden
One day - one week - one month
2 to 5 person apartments From F350
Tel, TV, kitchenette
NATION (1) 40 09 40 00
BASTILLE (1) 40 21 20 00

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED

Embassy Service
8 Ave. de Messine 75008 Paris
YOUR REAL ESTATE AGENT IN PARIS
(1) 45.62.30.00
FAX (1) 42.89.21.54

74 CHAMPS ELYSEES
LE CLARIDGE
FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE
high class studio, 2 or 3-room apartments. FULLY EQUIPPED IMMEDIATE RESERVATIONS
Tel: (1) 43 59 67 97

AGENCE CHAMPS ELYSEES
11, rue de Colisee, Paris 8th
Renting from studios to 5 rooms Residential areas. Long or short term.
TEL: (1) 42 25 32 25

AT HOME IN PARIS
2 MONTHS TO 3 YEARS
apartments for rent furnished or not
PARIS PROMO
Real Estate Agent - Property Manager
25 Ave Hoche, 75008 Paris. 45 63 25 60

8th MONTAIGNE
FACING HOTEL PLAZA
Luxurious "pied a terre", 95 sq.m., refined decoration, completely new. F40,000. CORFI (1) 45 89 92 52

EXCLUSIVE FURNISHED RENTALS
FIRST IN QUALITY AND SERVICE
Bilingual staff
Tel: 1-47 53 86 38. Fax: 1-45 51 75 77.

Facing Hotel CONCORDE LAFAYETTE Luxurious 2 rooms, tv, phone. No agency fee. F5,900 net monthly. Lease 1 month or more. Visit 95 Bd Gouvion Saint Cyr, Paris 17th. 1-43596672

PARIS BIENVENUE. Furnished studios & apartments in central Paris, nightly, weekly, monthly. Chauffeur available to & from airport. (1) 47 53 80 81.

ST GERMAIN EN LAYE High class residence, 100 sq.m., double reception + 1 bedroom. Lovely fittings. F10,000 net. Tel: (1) 42 27 71 05.

HIGH STANDARD furnished apartments, best areas from 3 months to 3 years. Exclusive Tel: 1 - 47 53 84 38.

15th, 10 MIN EIFFEL TOWER, high class, magnificent view of Seine, 1 bedroom. F11,500 net. (1) 45791724

ST GERMAIN DES PRES studio on charming street, 25 sq.m., F3000 + charges. (1) 40.15.97.77 or 39.18.42.71

13th, 46 RUE DE CUSSON. 22 sq.m. furnished. F3,000 charges included. CABINET MOREL 45 26 83 15

AVE. MATIGNON. Newly redone sunny 1-bedroom flat, separate kitchen free 16/7, long/short let. 47.66.13.36

6TH high class, 100 sq.m., F13,500, parking. Short/long term. OWNER (1) 43 29 20 94 or (16) 33 36 12 45.

RUE DU BAC 3/4 rooms, 80 sq.m., 3rd floor, July/August/Sept. F13,500 net. Tel: Paris (1) 42 47 11 13

17th, CHAMPERRET beautiful 2 rooms, all comforts, short term possible, F5,600. (1) 47 64 13 58.

BASTILLE. LEDRU-ROLLIN, beautiful, light 2 bedroom, 70 sq.m., fully equipped. F10,000. Tel: 45310809.

PARIS 5TH Apartment to share, bright sunny, 65 sq.m., 6th floor, lift, F3,500/month. Tel: (1) 47 07 96 72

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

15TH - 191 rue de Lourmel. 2 rooms. F4,700 charges included.
NEUILLY - 30 rue Charles Laffite. 50 sq.m. F7,000 charges included.
15TH - 8 rue F. Fabre. 3 rooms. F4,800 charges included.
18TH - 17 rue J. Kahle. 2 rooms. F3,500 charges included.
9TH - 75 rue Rochechouart. 27 sq.m. F2,600 charges included.
CABINET MOREL 45 26 83 15

AUBERVILLIERS - CENTER 4/5 rooms, 95 sq.m., all conveniences, F6,500 net. (office) 45276489 or (home) 47234937.

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED

78 VALLEE CHEVREUSE
New 160 sq.m. villa, on 3,000 sq.m. land. Tel: 30 52 53 76

ETOILE
16TH - luxurious 4 rooms. C.H. (1) 45.20.56.92

PORTUGAL

15 KM. ESTORIL-CASCAIS on sea shore, fully equipped villa, 2 beds, 2 baths, spacious terraces, patio in 4,000 sq.m. garden. Tel: (33-1) 45 74 64 21

AUTO RENTALS

CENTURY SELF DRIVE
New cars - Unlimited mileage

RENAULT 5	F	999/week
RENAULT CLIO	F	1,099/week
PARIS/OPERA	(1)	42 61 68 68
ORLY AIRPORT	(1)	46 87 18 68
C.D.G. AIRPORT	(1)	34 29 80 08
NICE AIRPORT		93 21 11 18
LYON		78 95 44 88

AUTO RENTALS

RENT FROM BERGI AUTO
WEEKEND: FF 515.- 8 DAYS: FF2,356
PARIS SUD (1) 46 87 27 04
PARIS EST (1) 43 68 55 55

AUTO SHIPPING

TRANSCAR 17 av de Friedland, 75008 Paris. Tel 4225 6444, Nice 9321 3550, Antwerp 233 9985, Cannes 9339 4344

AUTOS TAX FREE

TRASCO BREMEN. Tax free new and used Alfa, Audi, BMW, Ford, Mercedes, Opel, Porsche, Volkswagen, Volvo. Steindamm 38, 2820 Bremen 77, Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

TRASCO BREMEN Mercedes + Audi Armored cars & stretched limousines from stock. Steindamm 38, D-2820 Bremen 77 Germany. Tlx: 246624. Fax: (0)421/630205. Tel: (0)421/633044.

AUTO SERVICES

LICENSE PLATES expired? Fast solution. Punahou Ltd. BOX Box 47, LONDON WC1N 3XX, UK. 071-4045011; fx 071-8469913. We also insure cars at once.

LEGAL SERVICES

QUICK DIVORCE ATTORNEY legal service Karlsruhersir. 120, 6900 Heidelberg. Tel: (49) 62213280.

LOW COST FLIGHTS

ACCESS VOYAGES

	One Way	Round Trip
New York	F1295	F2395
Los Angeles	F1895	F3590
Miami	F1695	F3190
Montreal	F1000	F1890
Vancouver	F2250	F4195
Rio de Janeiro	F3195	F4695
Australia	F4510	F7990
Japan	F4195	F7595
Caribbean	F1480	F2960

and more destinations
Discount on 1st & business class
Rates subject to modifications
Restrictions may apply
Tel: (1) 40.13.02.02 & 42.21.46.94
Fax 45 08 83 35
6 rue Pierre Lescot, 75001 Paris
Metro - RER Chatelet Les Halles
(Lic. 1.75.111)...and also
ACCESS IN LYONS
Tour Credit Lyonnais, 129 rue Servient 69003 Lyons. Tel: (16) 78 63 67 77
Book now by phone with credit card

1ST OR BUSINESS CLASS ONLY Frequent Travellers to Orient/Australia/Africa/North & South America. Save up to 50%. No coupons, no restrictions. Imperial Canada 514-341-7227

LOW COST FLIGHTS

WORLDWIDE scheduled departures at the lowest ever discount economy airfares. Credit cards possible. Tel Paris: 42 89 10 81 or Fax: 42 56 25 82

BOATS/YACHTS

1989 39 ft. SEARAY
EXPRESS CRUISER, 150 HR SINCE NEW, TWIN 320B CATS (DIESEL), CUSTOM RADAR, AUTO PILOT, LORAN, VHF, AIR-CONDITIONING, TWIN CABINS, FULL KITCHEN & HEAD, SEPARATE SHOWER. PRICED BELOW REPLACEMENT COSTS. TELEPHONE OR FAX ST TROPEZ: 94.97.41.47.

ARTS

VAN GOGH. Private sale of 2 very valuable original paintings. Tel UK (0243) 374538.

EDUCATION

FRENCH INTENSIVE GROUP COURSE 15 hours a week starting each Monday, FF880/15 hours. LINGUANGUES, 61, bd. Haussmann, Paris, (1)42680402

Page 5 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES
Publish your business message in the International Herald Tribune, where more than a third of a million readers worldwide, most of whom are in business and industry, will read it. Just telex us (Paris 613595) before 10 a.m., assuring that we can telex you back, indicate which major credit card you wish to charge it to, the number and expiration date, and your message can appear within 48 hours. Please also include your address and telephone number for our files.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MINI-MOVIES. U.S. corporation has patented (pending) mini-cartoon theatre, 60 seat children's cinema for European shopping malls. Cartoon licensing rights, 2 major cartoon characters, secured. First 20 theatres are now under construction in Chicago/Los Angles areas. European licensing rights now available for most countries. Full details write President American Cartoon Theatres Inc., 4110 Wissahia Avenue, Rolling Meadows, IL 60008 U.S.A.

GIBRALTAR COMPANY FORMATION

Comprehensive corporate services for Gibraltar & other offshore areas. Contact ICSL, 15A Tuckeys Lane, Gibraltar. Telephone: Gibraltar (350) 76163 Fax: (350) 70159.

CUSTOM DEVELOPMENT of database applications for IBM PC/PS mono or Network using advanced revelation 2.0. Training and Maintenance provided. Fixed fee. Pledged contracted end-results. Fax or Phone. Frances (33) 42 63 14 16

GIBRALTAR COMPANY FORMATION
Full confidential and professional services. Gautaland Group, P.O. Box 629, Gibraltar. Tel: 350-79013. Fax: 350-70101. Telex: 2110 G Group GK.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PERSIAN CAVIAR at wholesale prices. Call Paris 45 63 37 76.

BUSINESS SERVICES

FOR LOANS
$250,000 - £10,000,000
On variable projects plus insurance. Guarantees in 21 Banking days, also specialists in Shipping Finance. Contact experience of 15 years at HEALDMARK LTD, 16 SHERINGHAM, ST JOHNS WOOD PARK, LONDON NW8 6QX. Tel:01-586 4119 - 01-586 0599 - Fax:01-586 6441. Telex: No.929746 Regint G.

BUSINESS IN PARIS? Prestigious castle near Charles de Gaulle Airport invites int'l business executives to apply for membership. For further information fax Paris +331-48 92 19 46.

LONDON ADDRESS BOND STREET. Mail, Phone, Fax, Telex, Conference room. Call 071-493-9192. Tx 262692.

COMMERCIAL PREMISES

FOR SALE HOTEL in central ATHENS. TLX. 210566 CAPR GR. Fax: (301) 3225939

OFFICE SERVICES

WHY RENT SPACE WHEN YOU CAN RENT AN OFFICE
Office and all office services available long or short term at
IBOS
15 Ave VICTOR HUGO, 75116 Paris
TEL: 44 28 18 00 FAX: 44 28 19 00
"It takes more than space to run an office"

OFFICE SERVICES

Your office in Germany
we are At Your Service
- Complete office services at two prestige addresses
- Fully equipped offices for the short term or the long term
- Internationally trained office and professional staff at your disposal
- Can be legally used as your corporate domicile for Germany/Europe
- Your business operation can start immediately

Lairco Business Services GmbH
Lairco-Haus am Holzhausenpark
Jasminstrasse 22
6000 Frankfurt am Main
Germany
Tel: 69-59 00 61
Telefax: 69-59 57 70
Telex: 414561

YOUR OFFICE in PARIS
is ready when you need it, even for a couple of hours.
- Fully functional modern offices and conference rooms to rent by the hour, day, month, etc...
- Your logical or permanent base
- Prestige resident address. All services
BOSS BURO EXPRESS
91, Fg St-Honore 75008 PARIS
Tel: 1- 42.66.90.75. Fax: 1- 42.66.15.60

OFFICES FOR RENT

BASTILLE NATION
EQUIPPED OFFICES
MEETING ROOMS
BANQUET ROOMS
any length - all services
Tel: Paris (1) 40 21 22 78

FINANCIAL SERVICES

INDEX OPTION FRANCHISE Proven 6 years average + 281%. Contact Issa FRANCE (33) 52 67 79 85.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

1990 CONFERENCES

CURRENTLY SCHEDULED INCLUDE:

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS OUTLOOK
Co-sponsor: Oxford Analytica
September 19 — 22, Oxford, University College

OIL & MONEY IN THE 1990s
Co-sponsor: The Oil Daily
October 18 — 19, London, Inter-Continental Hotel

INVESTMENT PROSPECTS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK SEA & TURKEY
Co-sponsor: Turk Ekonomi Bankasi
November 13 — 14, Istanbul, Hilton International

For further details, please contact:
Conference Office, International Herald Tribune,
63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH
Tel: (4471) 379 4302 Fax: (4471) 836 0717

Imprimé par Offprint, 73 rue de l'Evangile, 75018 Paris.